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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 61

Section 1

March 13, 1936

NICARAGUAN TRADE PACT Eleventh of the series of reciprocal trade agreements negotiated thus far, an unconditional most-favored-nation pact, was conducted yesterday by the United States and Nicaragua. The agreement was signed last night at Managua, the State Department reported. The United States obtained duty reductions on nine agricultural and industrial products. The Nicaraguan government agreed not to increase tariffs on fifteen other products, while the United States retained on its free list a large number of Nicaraguan products already admitted duty free to this country. The agreement must be approved by the Nicaraguan legislature and by President Roosevelt. (Press.)

30-HOUR WEEK URGED A House labor subcommittee yesterday urged enactment of a 30-hour week law pending a Labor Department survey of the extent to which labor-saving machinery has caused unemployment. The committee approved a resolution offered by Representative Palmisano, Maryland, authorizing a survey to find out how many labor-saving devices have been put into use since 1912. (W.P.)

N.Y. GAS TAX FOR HIGHWAYS A New York permanent tax on gasoline at the rate of 3 cents a gallon, and application of the entire proceeds from this levy and the license fees of motor vehicles, estimated at \$88,000,000, for highway purposes, are recommended by the legislative highway committee, of which Senator George R. Fearor is chairman, in a report to be filed with the legislature today. An 8-year program for completion of the state highway system and a 5-year program of reconstruction and resurfacing of 5,300 miles of existing highways, are among the principal recommendations by the committee. (New York Times.)

FERTILIZER TAG SALES Fertilizer/tag sales in February indicated a somewhat smaller volume of plant food business last month than during February a year ago, but the total was above that of other recent years. According to the National Fertilizer Association, sales in 17 reporting states totaled 572,514 tons last month, as against 748,069 tons in February 1935. These figures compared with 533,146 tons in the like month two years ago and 312,142 three years ago. (Baltimore Sun.)

WAGES, PAYROLLS Average weekly and hourly earnings, hours of work per week, employment, and payrolls were lower in January than in December, in 25 manufacturing industries, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. (Press.)

British Forests Country Life (London, February 29) says: "The Forestry Commissioners, as is perhaps not generally known, provide a proportion of their labor by forming holdings for part-time forest workers and their families on land suitable for agriculture. In 1934 there were 1,176 such holdings supporting 4,976 residents. The holdings comprise a cottage, outbuildings, a garden and additional land up to ten acres. It is now proposed that the commission should plant new forests in or adjoining the special areas and that further holdings--to the extent of another thousand--should be established for workers derived from the areas. The four areas in mind are West Cumberland, Haltwhistle at the head of the Tyne Valley, Tyneside and Durham, and South Wales. This seems an excellent idea so long as facts are frankly faced. The new forests will be a capital investment for the nation. The holdings as such do not pay, though some of the loss should be recoverable because they will provide a valuable nucleus of 'forest-minded' workers when the time comes to thin the forests and to utilize the produce. So far as the special areas are concerned, the further advantages are obvious. The experiment, however, will need careful watching. In their report for 1934 the commissioners pointed out that some 75 miners from what are now known as the special areas had been placed in forest holdings, and that, 'without any injustice to the men, it may be said that they have not flourished in their new and strange environment.'..."

Fungicide Adjustment A. C. Sessions is author of "Fungicide Adjustment" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (March). A note says: "Some fundamental conceptions of the mechanism by which fungicides manifest their toxic properties toward the fungus and the higher plant are presented. Commonly observed facts and some direct and indirect experimental evidence are brought forth to show that the acidity of the cell fluids and the precipitation of the protoplasm are seemingly closely related to the effectiveness of the fungicide toward the fungi and its safety toward the host. By considering these relationships as fundamental and sound, a new copper fungicide has been developed in which the activity may be adjusted to meet the requirements of the disease and host."

Britain's Beet Sugar Policy "While the question of governmental support for the beet sugar industry has been a subject of controversy in the United Kingdom for the past dozen years and more," says an editorial in Facts About Sugar (March), "it is being settled at last in a manner that apparently meets a minimum of criticism from both the opponents and the proponents of home grown sugar... When the government (a labor government) established the sugar beet subsidy in 1924, it was with the avowed purpose of conducting a 10-year experiment to determine whether it was feasible and economically desirable for Great Britain to produce from its own soil a substantial portion of its annual sugar requirements. The 10-year period was stretched to 12 by extensions of the act, but sentiment remained divided as to the success of the experiment. It has been demonstrated beyond question that sugar beet of good quality had advanced to the point where it was able to supply practically one-quarter of the entire quantity of sugar consumed in the year..."

March 13, 1936

Congress, Mar. 11 The Senate Committee on Public Lands reported out with amendment H.R. 6544 to conserve the water resources and to encourage reforestation of the watersheds of Santa Barbara County, California, by the withdrawal of certain public land, included within the Senta Barbara National Forest, from location and entry under the mining laws (S.Rept. 1680).

Oklahoma Soil Plan "The extension division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College is ready to offer to farmers of the state a new kind of demonstration--the Oklahoma Richer Soils Program," says an editorial in the Farmer-Stockman (Mar. 1). "This program fits right in with the new federal program, with no conflict in any way. The enrollment sheet provided enables an operator to take an inventory of his resources and to check up his progress at the end of the year. He is thus provided with a yardstick and can tell whether he and his farm are getting poorer or richer. Here's a most worthy project. Without any cost and mighty little effort the extension division provides us the means of getting started on a long-time program of sound farming."

Hay Crusher "Many new designs of farm machines for new purposes will appear, improvements in methods of growing and processing farm crops will undoubtedly be made which may call for new types of machines," says H. H. Musselman in the Ohio Farmer. "One of these now in the experimental stage is the hay crusher designed to crush the stems of alfalfa and clover as cut to permit the escape of moisture and hasten the drying process. Such a machine if successful will have far-reaching results."

Seed Grain Treatment "L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, speaking at Ottawa at the meeting of the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies, gave the results of tests carried out at Ottawa in the treatment of some of the common smuts and other seed-borne diseases of grains that promise to greatly simplify the prevention of these dieases," reports The Farmer (Toronto, March). "From their experiments with the seed-treating dusts now on the market, they found it possible to treat seed grain six weeks or more in advance of seeding time without injury to the seed and found that seed so treated could be stored in bags without danger of injury from mice. The mice refused to touch bags containing the dust-treated seed. The method of treating was the same as that commonly employed in the dust treatment of grain...The treated seed cannot be fed to livestock but that was true of seed treated by the old method..."

Payment of Farm Loans The \$43,000,000 farmers repaid the federal land banks in 1935 was a larger amount than the regular amortization on all outstanding federal land bank loans, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Although under provisions of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, principal payments were not required on most land bank loans, Myers said that many farmers elected to make regular amortization payments, while others made special payments and payments in full, amounting altogether to \$43,000,000, compared to \$40,900,000 that would have been due if regular payments on the principal had been required. (FCA, 8-16.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.35; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.50 (Nominal).

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 121 5/8-123 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 118 5/8-120 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107-124; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66-67 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26-27; K.C. 26-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26-26 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 28-29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ -177 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 50-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.10 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-85¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum. McIntosh apples \$1.10-\$1.15; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.38 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.46 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No. 62

Section 1

March 14, 1936

TAX BILL PROPOSALS Modifying corporation earnings tax recommendations of the administration, a House Ways and Means subcommittee yesterday wrote the "cushion" principle of lowered rates on small corporate surpluses into its tentative tax bill. The subcommittee agreed to a graduated schedule of rates ranging from a 15 percent tax on the first 10 percent of current undistributed earnings, to a 55 percent levy on all earnings retained in excess of 30 percent. (Washington Post.)

INDUSTRIAL POLICY Recommendations for a national industrial policy are expected to be presented to President Roosevelt today by Maj. George L. Berry, the President's industrial coordinator. They were adopted Thursday by Berry's industrial council after being submitted by committees of the council. Four recommendations, adopted unanimously, call for drastic revision of the antitrust laws, proposed withdrawal of the government from competition with private enterprise with some exceptions, and deal with "internal and external competition". (Press.)

DUST STORM A Hugoton, Kansas, report by the Associated Press says the worst dust storm of the year rolled across southwestern Kansas, northwestern Oklahoma and southeastern Colorado yesterday. Blown in from the Northwest by a strong wind, the dust reduced visibility to two blocks and made traveling hazardous.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER International Harvester's annual report for 1935, issued yesterday over the signature of President Sydney G. McAllister, shows further improvement in the company's business last year and says that the trade outlook for 1936 in the United States and Canada is regarded by the management as favorable. Total sales for 1935 were \$217,583,447.31, which is 57 percent more than 1934, but 35 percent less than 1929, the highest previous year. (Press.)

SUGAR PRICE Two large refiners yesterday advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.85 cents a pound wholesale. The lift, the second within three days, was posted by American Sugar Refining Company and Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. An extremely firm spot market, and a steady trickle of orders from the retail trade, following the large tonnage booked last week, were among other factors behind the increase, it was said in trade circles. (A.P.)

March 14, 1936

Strikes and
Markets in
Britain

The New Statesman and Nation (London, February 15) says editorially: "The Smithfield strike has been for the moment settled by a return to work, on the understanding that the men's grievances are now to be dealt with through the regular Trade Union Machinery and with the minimum of delay. But it seems possible that a great deal more than the strike has really been settled; for many people are saying that the methods of meat distribution which were improvised during the stoppage are a good deal more satisfactory than the regular methods in use before it occurred. In fact, the whole question of the future of Smithfield as a market is being raised; and it is asked whether it is really necessary to carry these vast quantities of imported meat to a central depot in the heart of London--at a grave cost in traffic congestion--before despatching them to the localized distributors. The same question has often been asked about Covent Garden; but it is very much easier to decentralize the distribution of imported meat, which is a largely standardized bulk product, than it can be to arrange for the direct despatch of the many and widely differentiated types of orchard and market garden produce. All the same, some day the produce markets must be cleared out of the Central London area; and the strike at Smithfield may come to be looked back on as the beginning of their end."

Lost Lake
Arboretum

A staff writer of the Miami Herald, writing in the March 1 issue, says: "...Few people know anything about the Lost Lake Arboretum, or fruit tree collection, which, after five years of intensive development, is attaining considerable importance in the eyes of horticulturists, who are aware that an almost endless variety of tropical and subtropical fruits are capable of cultivation in south Florida. However, one need not be a scientist to find interest in the beautiful and curious features of this unusual collection. The manager, F. J. Rimoldi, was formerly connected with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is highly trained in his subject. He daily leads group after group of interested listeners over the hillside where the trees are planted, pointing out and explaining the specimens. Beside each tree is fixed a small pedestal bearing a glass jar containing a specimen fruit preserved at the stage of ripeness and these are used to illustrate the lecture. Many of the exotic fruits now seen as curiosities may later come into general and commercial use in this section..."

Texas Farm
Resources

"Despite the enormous strides Texas has made since achieving independence a century ago, the state is still thinly populated, relatively speaking, and its resources are still far from being fully developed," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (March 5). "As Victor H. Schoffelmayer, agricultural editor of the News, pointed out recently, Texas offers possibilities for growing new industrial crops which might add greatly to the wealth of the state. Both in its soil conservation aspects and in its restrictions on surplus crops, the new farm program gives strong encouragement for producing new cash crops. Much of the land taken from cotton could be used advantageously for growing soybeans, pine pulpwood, tung oil and other vegetable oils. Texas could also raise more hogs and more corn to feed them; and the state's dairy and poultry industries are susceptible of much further development..."

March 14, 1936

Congress, Senator Smith announced that in view of an assurance
Mar. 12 from the President that emergency funds would be allocated
to the Farm Credit Administration for crop production loans
in 1936, he would not press for a vote on the vetoed bill S. 3612, to pro-
vide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the
year 1936 and for other purposes. Unanimously the Senate passed H.J.Res.
514 authorizing the completion of certain records and operations resulting
from the administration of the Kerr Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Act
of 1934 and the Potato Act of 1935 (repealed) and making funds available
for those and other purposes; this resolution will now be sent to the Presi-
dent. The Senate also passed S.J.Res. 223 relating to the employment of
the personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in carrying out
certain governmental activities.

The Vitamin Question "To eat what you find on your plate--in other words
to eat an ordinary, well-balanced, mixed diet and not go
in for food fads, and especially not to become too vitamin
conscious--is the advice given by a recent writer in the Scientific Ameri-
can, T. Swann Harding," says an editorial in the Davenport (Iowa) Demo-
crat (March 5). "Vitamins are all right--indeed, vitamins are a positive
requirement of the human body--but many scientists think that there has
been too much tendency on the part of the public to overdo the vitamin
question. Those who eat a mixed diet are very likely to get enough of
all the vitamins, while those who make a study of vitamin diets often be-
come vitamin conscious or food conscious and are easily diverted into food
fads. 'Until careful, controlled research has been carried out much
further than it has today,' Mr. Harding writes, 'we should go slowly in
dosing ourselves with vitamins, which are really more drugs than foods.
This means that there must be sufficient meat, eggs, milk, fruits and
green vegetables on the menu; but if the ordinary food elements, including
minerals, are not abundant in the diet, no amount of dosing with specific
vitamin concentrates can be expected alone to atone for this deficiency..."

Desert Plant Life Forrest Shreve, of the Desert Laboratory, Carnegie
Institution of Washington, writing on "The Plant Life of
the Sonoran Desert" in Scientific Monthly (March), says:
"...The value of biological work in the desert resides largely in the
fact that organisms may there be studied under extreme conditions. The
physiological behavior of the individual and the evolutionary development
of the race may both be ^{most important} investigated as they manifest themselves in an ad-
verse environment...The aim of our work is to keep in view the vast array
of influences and circumstances that have determined the history of desert
plants and now determine the life and survival of every one of them. We
need ^{of highly specialized work but we need even more to interpret these results} the results through an intimate knowledge of the plants on their dusty
alkaline plains or sun-baked volcanic hills. Especially do we need to weave
together the separate threads of knowledge about the plants and their nat-
ural setting into a close fabric of understanding on which it will be pos-
sible to see the whole pattern and design of desert life."

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Section 1

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WATERWAYS

IMPROVEMENT

President Roosevelt's program designed to place future waterways improvement on a scientific basis was set in motion Saturday at the first of a series of regional planning conferences, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Sixty regional commissioners from a half dozen central states studied the needs of the upper Mississippi basin to prepare recommendations for the National Resources Board.

DUST STORMS

IN WEST

A dust storm, described in some places as "the worst since last April," struck yesterday in parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, says a Guymon report by the Associated Press. A choking cloud swept into the Oklahoma Panhandle from the Northwest, borne by a light wind that increased as the dust grew thicker. Visibility was cut to zero. Lights could not be seen across the street. Storms were also reported at Clayton, New Mexico, Lamar, Colorado, and dust clouds were reported from Pueblo north to a few miles south of Denver and at Horace, Kansas.

LEAVE BILLS

SIGNED

Two bills governing the granting of holidays and sick leave to government employees were signed Saturday by President Roosevelt. One of the laws provides for annual vacations amounting to 26 full business days, which federal workers may let accumulate up to a total of 60 days. The other reduces from 30 to 15 the number of days a year which may be taken off because of illness without forfeiture of pay, but liberalizes the old laws to permit the accumulation of sick leave up to a maximum of 90 days. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN

COTTON STRIKE

A Sao Paulo report by the Associated Press says that thousands of workers from other Brazilian states now tilling and picking in Sao Paulo's thriving cotton fields faced a possibility yesterday of losing their jobs. The reason is that stoppage threatens the industry unless Getulio Vargas finds a solution to the dispute between Sao Paulo's high-grade cotton producers and the low-grade producers of the northeastern states, whose product is free from all foreign exchange restrictions.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

Cotton consumed during February was reported by the Census Bureau Saturday to have totaled 516,649 bales of lint and 53,565 of linters, compared with 591,309 and 55,974 in January this year and 480,339 and 62,513 in February last year. (A.P.)

Effect of
Salt on Silk

Four research workers of the Iowa Experiment Station report in the Journal of Home Economics on "The Effect of Salt on Silk". A summary says: "Salt is often said to cause discoloration and weakening of silk fabrics. Since it is useful in dyeing and is found in human sweat, there is practical value in knowing whether the salt is really a cause of the deterioration. Thus study showed that silk fabrics treated with sodium chloride and stored for a year were not discolored, showed as much resistance to breaking and were as resilient as untreated fabrics. This was true not only of pure silk but of silks weighted in the usual ways. These results do not mean that sweat does not injure silk, but rather than the deterioration is probably due to some other ingredient than the salt."

Wildlife
in Texas

(Feb. 29)

Booth Mooney, writing in the Texas Weekly on wildlife conservation in Texas, says: "...The value of wildlife resources to the separate states and to the nation as a whole has caused the program of conservation to become a part of our national and industrial planning, and it can well be said that there is more public interest in wildlife conservation and restoration in the United States at the present time than ever before in the history of the nation. What is true of the country as a whole is true of Texas separately. A call for a general meeting of representatives of organizations and individuals to hold a state wildlife conference in Austin on March 27 and 28 was issued recently by Gov. Allred. Speakers at this conference, which is to be of the same nature as the one held at Washington, will include such conservation authorities as J. N. Darling, Frank Bell, U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries, Carl D. Shoemaker, secretary of the U.S. Senate Wildlife Committee, Juan Kinser, chief of the game administration of Mexico, and others... It is likely that there will be present at the meeting a larger representation of wildlife conservationists than ever before has assembled in the state and certainly there is reason to believe that from the conference will come a greater unified effort for the conservation and restoration of wildlife in Texas than ever before has been achieved."

Electrified
Agriculture

Food Manufacture (London, March) says: "The great possibilities of an extended use of electricity in agriculture were made evident at a conference at Rothamsted at the end of January. Sir Bernard Greenwell said that the grid system could produce electricity at a more uniform and cheaper rate than small separate stations. Costs are continually being reduced, and by using a modified mole plough cables can be drawn in underground at less cost than that of the present overhead method... The present use of dried grass has provided an interesting outlet and we are informed that in Worcestershire hop kilns are employed for drying grass and electricity is used for fans, lighting and hoists. At Rothamsted experiments have been carried out to determine the comparative cost of electricity and oil fuel engines, and it was concluded that for a relatively limited number of working hours per year electricity is the cheaper, but with higher working hours the advantage progressively diminishes..."

March 16, 1936

BAE Tobacco Grading "The U.S. Department of Agriculture's tobacco marketing specialist, Charles E. Gage," says the Southern Planter editorially (March) "writes in this issue on 'Tobacco Inspection Service'. '...Is there any valid reason why Farmer Brown or Tenant Jones should not be given the means of knowing whether he is being paid a fair price for his tobacco?' he asks. We repeat this question to every tobacco farmer who reads the Southern Planter and urge him to study Mr. Gage's article carefully. The answer is expressed in the growth of tobacco grading work and the demand among growers for this service. Over a million pounds of loose leaf were inspected last year and many millions of pounds of hogshead tobacco. Growers should evidence more interest in the work. They should hold local meetings and demand this service in every market..."

Komar Wheat "Colorado wheat growers can add one-half million dollars annually to their income by substituting for their present spring wheat, Komar, a new rust-resistant hard red spring wheat which has been tested and selected by the Colorado State College Experiment Station," says the Farm News Digest (Denver, February). "Several farmers in the state harvested as much as 60 bushels per square acre of Komar wheat this past season. Komar is adapted to both irrigated and non-irrigated land. In a five-year test at the U.S. Dry Land Field Station farm near Akron, Colorado, Komar outyielded Ceres by 39 percent and more than doubled the yield of Marquis. At the college station in Fort Collins, under irrigation, in a six-year test, Komar averaged 17 percent wheat per acre more than Marquis. At the Fort Lewis station, altitude 7,600 feet, in a three-year test, it averaged 58.3 bushels per acre--about 11 percent higher than Marquis..."

Farmers' Cooperatives Coming through the depression without a failure of major importance, cooperative associations of farmers have clearly demonstrated the soundness of the cooperative way of doing business, Dr. F. B. Bomberger, president of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, attending a conference of the chief executives of the district banks for cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration, declared recently. "In spite of the fact that farmers' business cooperatives continued to grow steadily in numbers, volume of business and general strength from 1920 to 1929, when prices of agricultural commodities were at a marked discount in relation to prices for nonagricultural commodities," Dr. Bomberger said, "many persons failed to recognize the fundamental soundness of cooperation. Any doubt about its soundness now should be finally removed in view of what has happened since the economic collapse of 1929. In striking contrast to failures of thousands of banks and industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds, the failures among farmers' business cooperatives have been relatively unimportant..."

Livestock Livestock prices rose sharply in 1935, due not only to the curtailment in the total supply available for the market, but also to the inflationary movement, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Cattle and sheep prices were affected by an increase in the demand for beef and lamb, due to the shortage in the supply of pork. (Press.)

March 16, 1936

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $102\frac{1}{8}$ - $108\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $107\frac{1}{8}$ - $124\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106 - $109\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 110 - $114\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 109 - 110 ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $53\frac{5}{8}$ - $54\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65 - 66 ; St. Louis 65 ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $62\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 62 ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{7}{8}$ - $26\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. $26\frac{3}{2}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29 - 30 ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74 - 76 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58 - 68 ; No. 2, Minneap. 38 - 39 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $174\frac{1}{4}$ - $177\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80 carlot sales basis in Chicago; \$1.00-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 60¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.10 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$18.00 bulk per ton^{new} in New York City. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.00-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Baldwins 75¢-85¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.29 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.37 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.33 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.26 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 - $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 - $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $20\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{4}$ -20 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 64

Section 1

March 17, 1936

WORLD
COTTON

Unless the improvement in world business which has been under way since the middle of 1932 is checked by war, growing out of the European crisis, or by some other adverse development, the world cotton trade is likely to expand to larger proportions than any yet seen, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service yesterday. World consumption of cotton is running at a record-breaking rate, and if this country increases its production substantially this year, world production for the coming season may also establish a new high record. (Press.)

TRADE PRACTICE
SURVEY

A "true cross section" of forty-four industries surveyed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt on changes in labor and trade practice standards was found to have adhered substantially to former NRA code standards as to labor provisions and fair-trade practices. The committee which made the survey was headed by Capt. W. P. Roberts. As to minimum wage payments alone, it was found that in some industries there had been a widespread breakdown. (New York Times.)

RAILROAD
LABOR

Spokesmen for railway labor told President Roosevelt yesterday they could not be expected to continue negotiating with management over rail consolidation differences "to the point of jeopardizing the rights and interests of those we represent". The President, in a letter to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and J. A. Phillips, acting chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, recently suggested that divergent views be worked out through conferences rather than legislation. (A.P.)

UNSOULD BANKS
ELIMINATED

Arrangements have been made for elimination from the banking system of at least 100 uneconomic banks which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, it was disclosed yesterday when Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the corporation, asked Congress to extend until July 1, 1938, the period in which the corporation may act through consolidations and mergers to strengthen the banking situation and protect itself against undue losses. Senator Fletcher offered a bill to authorize the extension. (New York Times.)

March 17, 1936

**Business and
Government**

The American Economic Review (March) prints J. M. Clark's presidential address at the forty-eighth meeting of the American Economic Association, "Past Accomplishments and Present Prospects of American Economics". It says in part: "I have already said that this present crisis marks an epoch in the relation of government to business. Earlier controls dealt with localized sections of industry, applying standards derived from the unregulated field; or they dealt with particular incidental aspects other than the central question what and how much to produce and at what price. Now we are dealing with industry as a whole and going to the core of the matter. Earlier controls dealt mainly in restraints on particular abuses; the present problem is not one of restraints on abuses of vigorous private activities, but one of supplying motive force itself where motive force is lacking. Earlier attacks left unquestioned the main redeeming feature of private industry--its power to produce goods plentifully and efficiently; now this main redeeming feature is called in question. And apparently few leaders of private industry yet realize the seriousness of the situation. The issue seems to be wrongly put by many, who ask whether in the face of the weakness of private industry and our fumbling attempts to deal with it, the present system of private industry can be maintained. The answer seems clear. If the system persists, its character will be changed until it will no longer be the present system. If change does not come through governmental action, it will come through inevitable developments in industry itself. The system has been changing its character constantly during the last hundred and fifty years, and as much through the action of industry as that of government. More changes are in store; and we can set no ultimate limit on their extent." In the same issue of the American Economic Review is an article on "Distribution of Milk Under Public Utility Regulation" by W. P. Mortenson, University of Wisconsin.

**Wildlife a
National
Asset**

"In the Corn Belt we are inclined to consider domestic animals--the steer, the cow, the hog, the sheep--as the backbone of American output of meat and hides and allied products," says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat. "It may surprise some people to learn that the National Resources Committee estimates that the economic value of American wildlife is well above \$1,000,-000,000 annually...The government is committed to a program calling for additional federal, state and private game refuges, the adequate stocking of our land and water areas in national forests with suitable species of fish, birds and animals, and to the satisfactory management of these reserves. A report filed in Washington shows that there are wildlife refuges aggregating more than 800,000 acres in 27 states and Alaska, and 1,300,000 acres in lakes and other types of reservoirs developed by the reclamation service. With the national forests added, the area of game refuges is more than 25,000,000 acres. All this is now considered to be a potential contribution to the wealth of the nation which cannot be overlooked and which deserves the cordial and intelligent encouragement of all departments of the government."

March 17, 1936

Soviet Collectives "A higher standard of living among individual members of collective farms, as reflected in increased wages and increased consumption of food and manufactured goods, is shown in official figures published this week by the newspaper Pravda," says Harold Denny in a Moscow report to the New York Times. "There are so many variables and unknown factors, however, that it is impossible to make even a rough estimate of the peasants' real earnings, such as could be done in the case of industrial and office workers. Pravda asserts, however, and all indications are that the assertion is true, that the rural population no longer has cause to worry about its daily bread. It adds that in previous years--presumably since the beginning of the socialization of agriculture--the peasants had scraped the bottom of their larder in the last few weeks before the new harvest and often had to borrow from more fortunate neighbors, but last summer the peasants had an average of 80 pounds of grain left when the new harvest came in. 'It is certain,' says Pravda, 'that in 1936 the collective farmer will have, not only enough grain from their 1935 earnings to last until the new harvest, but plenty to sell.'..."

Electric Rate Survey The belief that hydroelectric generation is an important factor in bringing about lower rates for electric energy is not entirely confirmed by its findings, the Federal Power Commission says in an additional report on the electric rate survey which it has undertaken at the direction of Congress. "For example," the commission said, "in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the bulk of energy is generated by hydroelectric plants, as is true in California, Oregon and Washington; yet in the first three states relatively high residential rates prevail, while in the latter three some of the lowest average typical bills in the country are found. Too, Michigan, with comparatively little dependable water power but favored with relatively low fuel costs, is consistently ranked with California, Oregon and Washington in the matter of low average bills. Apparently other factors must be found in order to account for the wide divergencies which exist in the level of electric rates throughout the nation..." The commission's survey showed that average annual revenue from each residential customer ranges from a low point of \$27.89 in Michigan to a peak of \$45.32 in Florida, and that average annual revenue for each kilowatt hour ranges from 2.7 cents in the state of Washington to .8 cents in Louisiana. (Press.)

New Rayon Prevents Sunburn A white, soft-luster, ultraviolet ray filtering rayon which blocks passage of the strong ultraviolet rays and thus prevents milady from getting an overdose of sun-tanning rays is described in a patent recently granted to Rudolph S. Bley, says a Science Service report. Heretofore, only certain dyes were used to give this effect, states the inventor. Hence, white, summery, ultraviolet-resisting rayon could not be produced. Mr. Bley uses certain chemicals which are white and which, in addition to the violet light resisting effect, give a soft-luster, white rayon. Into the solution of cotton or wood pulp known as viscose or cuprammonium cellulose, from which rayon fibers are spun, much as a silk worm spins natural silk, inventor Bley disperses the selected chemicals which have the novel property of rendering the resulting fibers impermeable to ultraviolet rays.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 119 7/8-121 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 116 7/8-118 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104-107; Chi. 109-112 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ -53 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ -67; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 60-61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26-29 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-67; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174-178 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 80¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.10 and Delicious \$1.35-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.55 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 65

Section 1

March 18, 1936

WORLD MARKETS World markets are being opened to American goods on a scale not approached since the depression started, exporters gathered for the annual "get-together" meeting of the Export Managers Club of New York, Inc., agreed yesterday. Credit for the change which has put 1935 export sales on a par with those of 1931 and promises to make this year's volume larger than any since 1929 is due to improved world conditions and this country's liberalized foreign trade policies, speakers at the gathering said. (New York Times.)

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS A preliminary tabulation by the Treasury Department of income tax collections from January 1 to March 16 showed an increase of 45.6 percent over returns for the same period last year and apparently in excess of the administration's estimates. The figures showed actual collections to date for the January-to-March period of \$361,428,990, indicating that these first payments on incomes for the calendar year 1935 might reach \$450,000,000. This was in contrast to \$248,060,133 in collections in the comparable period last year. (Press.)

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Germany's foreign trade, exports and imports, have dropped again for the second successive month, according to official figures just issued for February. The drop in exports was not so serious last month as it was in January, totaling only 2 percent, compared with 8 percent in January. The limitation of imports was tightened again, however, resulting in an 8 percent drop, compared with a reduction of only 3 percent in January.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS Construction contracts of all types last month totaled \$142,050,200 in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported yesterday. The total was about 90 percent larger than that recorded for February 1935. However, last month's aggregate was about 30 percent lower than the \$204,792,800 registered for last January, attributed in part to unusually low temperatures and heavy snows. (Press.)

WORLD INDUSTRY World industrial production declined moderately during January, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. It was the first decline registered since July 1935. Activity was lower in January than at the end of 1935 in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan and in most of the Central American countries. (Press.)

Prevents Plant
Growth on
Masonry

According to a Swiss investor, H. Zimerli, the growth of plants on walls of masonry can be controlled by adding to the mortar--for example, in the case of water reservoirs, beach walls, and the like--substances that prevent the germination and growth of plants. In particular, good results are obtained with the addition of three parts of sodium chlorate and two parts of iron sulfate to 100 parts of quartz sand mortar. It is especially recommended that some sodium fluoride or colloidal silver also be added. Finally, the hardened plaster is sprayed with a dilute emulsion consisting of boiled linseed oil, wool grease, ground fluorspar, ammonia, and 2 percent copper sulfate. This treatment is claimed to be very effective. (A.E.B. in Scientific American, April.)

Stingless
Bees in
England

"An interesting experiment in acclimatisation will, it is hoped, be tried with the stingless bees which have been presented to the London Zoo by the Department of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia," says Burgess Barnett in The Field (London, February 29). "They are of the species known as Trigona togoens, which make nests and store honey in hollow trees and are completely devoid of any trace of sting. They traveled to England in the section of tree trunk that contained their nest and this is now enclosed in a glass case to which the bees are confined. Here they will be fed on honey and water until April or May, when they will be given the opportunity to forage for themselves in Regent's Park. Later, should swarms appear, one of these will be transferred to an exhibition hive, where the social system of the colony can be studied. It would be unwise, however, to hold out any serious hope that the newcomers will be of practical value to apiarists. The bees have never been domesticated, even in Rhodesia...It is impossible to cross them with our own bees...Nevertheless, the habits of the stingless bees are very interesting. During their journey, although they appeared distressed by the heat, they sealed the wire gauze, which temporarily closed the nest, with a peculiar black wax. At present they are extending the entrance with the same substance into a curious funnel which may have the object of excluding unwanted guests..."

Rural Retail
Sales

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for February increased about 5 1/2 percent from January, or less than the usual increase at this season of the year, the Commerce Department reported. Sales in February were 2 1/2 percent higher than in February 1935, however. The seasonally adjusted index stood at 93.0 in February compared with 96.5 in January and 90.5 in February 1935. Sales for the first two months of 1936 were 6 percent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

Examination

The Civil Service Commission announces the following assembled examination: junior meteorologist, \$2,000 (optional subjects (1) climatology and (2) physical and dynamic meteorology); Bureau of Agricultural Economics, applications to be on file by April 6.

March 18, 1936

Congress, Mar. 16 Senator Robinson submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, increasing the appropriation for forest-fire cooperation from \$1,578,632 to \$2,500,000; referred to Committee on Appropriations. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was recommitteed H.R. 10104 to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational-area purposes and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof, reported it with amendments (S.Rept. 1694). Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the following: H.R. 8759 to amend the act known as the perishable commodities act, 1930, approved June 10, 1930, as amended; S. 2664 to aid in defraying the expenses of the third triennial meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, to be held in this country in June 1936; H.R. 10094 to amend section 1 of the act entitled "an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, etc," approved June 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).

Dyer's Woad Nature (London, February 29) says: "In a paper on 'The Preparation of Woad in England', read by H. O. Clark and R. Wailes to the Newcomen Society, the authors said that, after being cultivated for centuries, dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) was last grown and prepared by Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, in 1932 and that it is not likely to be grown again either in England or elsewhere. Much has been written on the history, botany and chemistry of the plant and the dye and the object of the paper was to place on record information as to the technology and the cost of the preparation of woad..."

Underground Water Supplies "Underground water supplies and underground storage come more and more into focus as there is new development in semi-arid areas and as demand for more water arises in areas where conservation is important," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (March 12). "By reason of quite special need for protecting artesian supplies, New Mexico has taken the lead in underground conservation of a sort peculiar to the water problem of the Pecos Valley; its work was mentioned and commended by O. E. Meinzer, of the U. S. Geological Survey (E.N.R. August 9, 1934). The state itself, through the agency of a conservation district formed for the purpose, has developed its own technique in putting a stop to wastage from an important artesian storage basin. The interesting processes of doing the work are described in this issue. They are simple and effective and hold out encouragement to further study and improvement along the same lines. While conservation of artesian water is not new, neither has it ever advanced to a high degree of refinement. The Pecos Valley work as a forward step will be a valuable model for many other artesian districts where neglected or ruined wells are causing serious loss."

Reclamation Plan Opportunities to make homes will be provided for 162 families this spring by the Bureau of Reclamation, which will open for entry 9,679 acres of public land on three federal reclamation projects in Montana and Oregon. The first group of these new farm units was opened recently on the Greenfields Division of the Sun River Project in Montana. (Department of the Interior.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 - $106\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - 112 ; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $52\frac{1}{8}$ - $53\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65 - $66\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 - 62 ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{8}$ - $26\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $25\frac{3}{4}$ - 28 ; St. Louis $27\frac{1}{2}$ - 30 ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74 - 76 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57 - 67 ; No. 2, Minneap. 36 - 37 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 - 178 .

Florida Bliss Triumphs potatoes brought \$1.43-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, fair \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.95 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 60¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 60¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$16-\$18 per ton in New York. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; and Delicious \$1.40 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.89 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced two points to 11.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 - $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 66

Section 1

March 19, 1936

TRADE PACT TEST CASE Balked in an attempt to obtain an immediate trial of their test case before the United States Customs Court, attorneys for domestic interests abandoned hope yesterday of getting a United States Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of the reciprocal trade agreement act before the end of the year. The suit revolves about the duty assessed by the government on a sample shipment of pineapples from Cuba. In accordance with terms of the trade agreement signed with Cuba in 1934, a tariff rate of 20 cents, instead of the former levy of 40 cents a case, was assessed on the fruit. George S. Fletcher, head of the Florida Agricultural Association, who imported the shipments, protested the reduced rate and challenged the entire reciprocal trade agreement act on the ground that Congress exceeded its authority in delegating treaty making and other powers to the President. (New York Times.)

PROTEST R.R. PICK-UP PLAN Although no association of truck owners or union of teamsters would take the responsibility for saying that they were backing the movement, threats were being made yesterday of a protest strike by owners and drivers against the proposed store pick-up and delivery service to be started on April 7 by eight railroads entering New York. In trucking circles it was said, however, that unless the Interstate Commerce Commission disapproves the tariffs filed by the railroads for the new service a strike may well develop. The new service, it was said, would constitute ruinous competition which would drive truck owners out of business and deprive thousands of truckmen of their jobs. (New York Times.)

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCY The failure of two economic conferences called to consider stabilization of currencies was due to lack of preparation, according to Sigfrid Edstrom of Sweden, vice president of the International Chamber of Commerce, who spoke yesterday in New York. He said stabilization was the greatest problem facing the world's business today and that a committee organized by the chamber and the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace was engaged in studies of it, the results of which will be available when another international conference is called. (New York Times.)

MONTGOMERY WARD PROFIT Net profit of Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc., for the year ended on January 31 was \$13,527,310 after expenses, depreciation, amortization, provision for federal and state income taxes and all other charges, according to the sixty-fourth annual statement, made public today. Net sales in the last year were the largest in the history of the company, amounting to \$293,042,357. This compares with \$249,805,721 in the preceding 12 months. (Press.)

March 19, 1936

Dust Control in Elevators "One of the most encouraging signs found among coun-try elevators today is the attempt on the part of operators to remove dust at every opportunity and blow it out of the house, thus not only reducing the dust explosion hazard but providing a clean house for the operators and maintaining conditions that are most repugnant to grain-infesting insects," says Grain & Feed Journals (March 11). "Piling dirt and dust in cupola or any dark corner establishes a veritable paradise for weevils...The expense of installing and operating an efficient system for removing dust from the elevator is so small and the results so desirable that no elevator operator will continue to operate his elevator without a blower if he has witnessed the work of such an installation. The elevator operators of the Pacific Northwest established a record last year by installing blowers in over 50 elevators and more will be installed this year."

Huskless Oats Nature (London, February 29) reports: "So many letters are reaching the National Institute of Agricultural Botany asking for information about huskless oats that Sir Rowland Biffen has prepared a brief account of them. These oats differ from our ordinary varieties in two important respects. The first is that the thin, paperlike husks surrounding the grain do not grip it tightly, with the result that on threshing the naked grains are set free just as those of wheat are. The second is that they have some six or seven grains in each spikelet instead of the usual two or three...Most of the huskless oats now in existence come from China, where several distinct forms are in cultivation but though these have been tried out in many countries during the past half century, their range of cultivation has not increased to any great extent. Of late years experimenters have paid a great deal of attention to these Chinese oats. Apparently none of these experimenters... has seen fit to recommend the general cultivation of huskless oats. One English firm of seedsmen, famous throughout the world for the cereal varieties which it has bred and distributed, has for the past 40 years used strains of naked oats for crossing with many varieties of the ordinary cultivated oats. Two years ago the firm abandoned this idea, having become convinced that the chances of obtaining any derivative of outstanding agricultural value were negligible."

Farm Machine Improvements Many new developments in field machinery await Illinois farmers as they go back into the market to buy new tools or needed replacements that they have been getting along without during the years of reduced income, according to R. I. Shawl, of the department of agricultural engineering, Illinois College of Agriculture. One distinct development is the much greater strength which manufacturers have had to build into tractor-operated machines in order to make them withstand the increased speed put into farm tractors through the use of rubber tires. Wheels on plows and other tractor-drawn machinery have been greatly strengthened and in some cases rubber tires have been used to less-en the danger of broken parts. The Wheatland disk, or one-way disk plow, still unknown in many sections of the state, is gradually coming into use in the wheat and soybean area. This implement mixes the trash quite evenly through the soil. (Farm Implement News, March 12.)

March 19, 1936

Congress, Mar. 17 The Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 2664 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Third Triennial Meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World to be held in this country in June 1936; this bill will now be sent to the President. Senator Norbeck submitted an amendment to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill (H.R. 11418) for 1937, as follows: on page 48, to strike out lines 4 to 8, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For cooperative planting and care of the shelterbelt on a 50-50 basis with landowners, who will make the land available free of charge and enter into an agreement with the government for planting, care and maintenance over a period of five years under conditions by which not more than 50 percent of the expense is borne by the government, \$1,000,000; provided, that the shelterbelt shall consist of planting of trees and shrubs in strips not exceeding 165 feet wide and from one-half mile to a mile apart of length to be determined by the government, oriented so as to protect fields and buildings from wind and located within a zone approximately 100 miles in width between the ninety-seventh and one hundred and first degree of longitude of Greenwich and extending from the Canadian boundary to the thirty-second degree of latitude; provided further, that there may first be a deduction of 5 percent from this fund to be used exclusively for the necessary expense in connection with production of trees and shrubs, including the purchase of land for nursery sites for the production of trees for shelterbelt purpose and for distribution of nursery stock at cost to actual farmers living within the shelterbelt area, who may desire to undertake tree planting at their own expense."

Effect of Fog on Plant Growth "Owing to the severe damage caused by London fogs to orchid flowers, begonias and other plants at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew," says Nature (London, February 29),

"experiments have been carried out at Kew during the past few months with ammonia and electric fans. A 2 percent solution of ammonia was placed in trays on the floor of the house where begonias, Gloire de Lorraine, etc., were in flower, with the object of neutralizing the sulphuric acid present in the fogs. Very little shedding of flowers or leaves took place beyond what is normal at this season. Electric fans were installed in the tropical begonia and tropical orchid houses and proved quite successful during the bad fogs in December 1935. Calanthe flowers remained uninjured, whereas in an adjoining similar house without fans all the flower spikes were seriously damaged and blackened..."

Replanting in Northwest "All through the Dakotas and western Minnesota, the cottonwoods have been getting the axe this winter," says William H. Kircher in The Farmer (St. Paul, March 14). "Many dead shelter belts have been turned into firewood and made ready for the replanting that is necessary to replace those killed by the droughts of recent years. The loss of trees has been tremendous in the heavily wooded sections of the Northwest as well as in the prairie sections which were hit the hardest. This spring will witness a rush to replant many of the dead shelter belts and to restock farms with young trees. Although some rush will be directed toward getting cottonwoods and other native tree stock from creek and river bottoms, there also will be a call for the Chinese elm which has sprung into great popularity during the years that the old shelter belts have been dying..."

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Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.35; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104- $106\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 106; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $51\frac{3}{4}$ - $52\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{1}{2}$ - $61\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 61 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 25- $27\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 25-28; St. Louis 29 - $29\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-66; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $173\frac{1}{2}$ - $177\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumphs potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2 per bushel crate in terminal markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.12-\$1.13 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-30¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York. Baldwins 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.92 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.41 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAA)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

March 20, 1936

TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, last night assumed the role pf peacemaker among shippers and rail, highway and water carriers of Michigan and surrounding states in an attempt to head off "rate and tariff warfare." Addressing a transportation conference on the 1935 motor carrier act, he urged the delegates to avoid "cutthroat competition" and to work together "for the general good of the transportation service which this country ought to have." (A.P.)

TIN PLATE MONOPOLY

Charges that the Bethlehem Steel Company and 14 other large manufacturers of tin plate had entered an agreement which tended to create a monopoly in the manufacture of tin containers on the part of the American Can Company and Continental Can Company, which together consume about 65 percent of the production of tin plate, were made in a complaint issued yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission. It fixed April 17 as the date by which the 15 respondent companies must show cause why an order to cease and desist from the alleged practices should not be issued. (New York Times.)

TOBACCO COMPACTS

Legislation to approve interstate compacts for tobacco control was referred to Senate committee lawyers yesterday for a ruling on its constitutionality. Chairman Smith of South Carolina said a majority of the Senate Agriculture Committee approved the measure. Under the compact plan, tobacco growing states would enact similar tobacco legislation, with Congress passing a ratifying act. The Virginia legislature already has passed the state compact bill and it now is under consideration by the South Carolina Assembly. (A.P.)

FRUIT FLY ENEMIES

A Honolulu wireless to the New York Times says the flying boat China Clipper, 18 hours 20 minutes out of Alameda, California, arrived there and brought a shipment of Mediterranean fruit fly enemies. The insects were sent from Sierra Leone, Africa, to the U.S. Department of Agriculture there for release throughout the territory.

WESTERN RAINS

Light rains washed the rim of the "dust bowl" yesterday, bringing the first precipitation of the season to some sections, says a Boise City, Oklahoma, report by the Associated Press. The rain checked a dust blow that had begun to develop.

Better Cows Wanted "Good fresh cows are reported hard to find," says an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer (March 14). "Several explanations are offered. The hard winter has curtailed production, there is some increase in milk consumption, butter in storage is low and trade in cheese has been good. But we would like to believe there is another reason; namely, the higher standard set by milk producers. Experience and cow-testing records have convinced dairymen that the poor cow is too expensive. They therefore want better cows. This trend is favorable for the milk producer and a challenge to the breeder of purebred dairy stock."

Soil Erosion Tests in S.C. The devastating effects of uncontrolled soil erosion on the productivity and the ultimate use of the soil for agricultural purposes, particularly in the Piedmont region, is so apparent that it needs no elaboration, according to Dr. T. C. Peele, associated soil technologist of the South Carolina Experiment Station. Soil erosion constitutes a problem on which farmers have had their attention concentrated by the operations of the Federal Soil Conservation Service in South Carolina. The effects of various cropping systems on the amount of soil and water loss is illustrated by data from test plots at various points in the Spartanburg area. Comparative figures on pounds of soil lost per acre from these plots show that from a given number of gallons of rainfall per acre, bare plots lost 56,522 pounds of soil per acre; cotton plots, 37,745 pounds; corn plots, 13,152 pounds; lespedeza plots, 2,360 pounds; Bermuda plots, 262 pounds. (Christian Science Monitor, March 10.)

Birds Aid Farming Damage done to New York State's farm crops by starlings, crows and sparrows should be looked on as a salary for ridding the fields of insects and weeds, in the opinion of Paul Kellogg of the Department of Ornithology at the State College of Agriculture and Home Economics. "These so-called destructive birds should be considered as a standing army which must be paid in fruits and vegetables while they wait to make war on the insect world," he said. "Just as taxes are paid to support a standing army, so the feathered warriors are supported until the insect enemy puts in an appearance. Not only do birds help the farmer to rid his fields of thousands of insects every day, but they also eat a large number of weed seeds in the wintertime. The tree sparrows alone eat tons of weed seeds each winter." (A.P.)

Star Farmer Awards "More than 100,000 Future Farmers enrolled in agricultural courses in vocational high schools are automatically registered in the work which leads to the Star Farmer awards which will be announced at the American Royal Live Stock Show in October," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (March 11). "The basis of the award is outstanding work throughout four years of training. These boys are now applying their classroom instruction in farm projects supervised by their instructors. They are engaging in outside activities which tend to encourage leadership. They are adding to their savings accounts through income derived from their projects. Due to the

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increase in enrollment in farm courses and a further increase/interest in the Star Farmer contest, the awards now have extended to include the most outstanding boy from each of the four eastern, north-central, southern and Pacific regions. The Star Farmer of América award of \$500 to the winner is the largest sum for which farm boys of America compete throughout the year..." .

Congress,
Mar. 18

The Senate amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill, H.R. 9863, for 1937, appropriating funds to carry into effect the provisions of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, which was reported out from the conference committee in disagreement, was further amended by the House and accepted by the Senate. The text of this provision as it will be sent to the President for approval reads as follows: "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17 inclusive, of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, approved February 29, 1936 (Public No. 461, 74th Congress), including the employment of personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, and other necessary expenses, \$440,000,000, together with not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the funds made available under the head 'payments for agricultural adjustment' in the supplemental appropriation act, fiscal year 1936, approved February 11, 1936 (Public No. 440, 74th Congress); to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1938, for compliances under said act in the calendar year 1936; provided, that no part of such amount shall be available after June 30, 1937, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1937; provided further, that the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item." The Senate also received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for 1935; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with an amendment S. 3744 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties and for other purposes (S.Rept. 1705). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 9217 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to release the claim of the United States to certain lands within the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas (H.Rept. 2204).

Parasitic
Control of
Insects

"In a well-isolated, five-acre apple orchard near Parma, Idaho, entomologists of the University of Idaho Experiment Station and the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are endeavoring to find out how good a job parasites of apple insects can do as a substitute for sprays," says American Fruit Grower. "Parasites of the codling moth, San Jose scale and woolly aphid will be given every encouragement and will not be handicapped by sprays or other control practices. So far as is known, this is the first time an attempt has been made to test out parasitic control of apple insects in an entire orchard."

March 20, 1936

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.35; cows good 5.65-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.40.

Grain: No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $106-111\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $106-106\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $105\frac{1}{2}$ -106 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $85\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66-68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $61\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom).

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.04-\$1.12 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.00 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 40¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 40¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$15-\$16 bulk per ton in New York. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.15; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 70¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.97 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Standards, $20\frac{3}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 68

Section 1

March 21, 1936

SAYS SCIENCE NEGLECTS HUMANS One of the world's foremost authorities on the human body said yesterday that the march of science had left the human being by the wayside. "A middle-aged individual has less chance to reach the age of 80 than his grandparents had," deplored Dr. Alexis Carrel. "...Some unknown factors in our material and mental surroundings are doubtless responsible for the fragility of our nervous tissues. Mental diseases by themselves are more numerous than all other diseases put together..." (A.P.)

CIGARETTE RECORD February production of cigarettes in the United States, for the first time in the history of the industry, rose above the ten-billion mark, with a total of 10,766,369,860 produced, against 9,306,198,840 in February last year, which was the previous high mark for the month. This was the eighth consecutive month in which the output topped the previous high record for that month. (Press.)

MEDICINAL ADVERTISING The medical profession was urged yesterday by Dr. Elmer E. McCollum, professor of biochemistry at Johns Hopkins University and discoverer of vitamin D, to forestall the "extravagant claims" of retailers for the qualities of their medicinal preparations by thoroughly investigating all important new scientific discoveries. In discussing vitamins, Dr. McCollum told a group of physicians that milk, contrary to a popular impression, was not sufficient as the sole item of infants' diet, because it lacked the highly important vitamin B-1 content. (Press.)

MARRIAGE CLAUSE REPEAL URGED A new move to obtain House approval of a bill to repeal Section 213 of the economy act, known as the "marriage clause", will be instituted Monday by Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee. Ramspeck said yesterday he will introduce a resolution asking for a special rule to call up the measure with restricted debate. The ~~repeal~~ measure as amended substitutes a measure that limits the combined salaries of man and wife in the Government service to \$4,000. (Washington Post.)

EMPLOYMENT Employment decreased by about 32,700 workers but payroll totals increased about \$1,500,000 from January to February of this year, due largely to weather conditions, which curtailed activity in several industries but created demands for additional production requiring overtime work in others, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported yesterday. (Press.)

Agricultural Travel Course Preparations for the farm crops animal husbandry travel course of Iowa State College this summer are already under way. The route as planned is approximately 4,500 miles in length and passes through the 11 states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Students will have opportunity to observe soil erosion control in Missouri, large scale wheat farming in southwestern Kansas, cotton farming with tractors in west Texas and with mules in Mississippi, and sugar cane and rice growing in Louisiana, tobacco culture in Tennessee and sorghum growing in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Livestock problems will be studied on the farms of Missouri, the tall grass regions of Kansas, ranches of west Texas and the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Some of the finest cattle herds in the country will be visited on their own range. The course carries eight hours credit and may be taken for graduate credit. (Better Farm Equipment and Methods, March.)

Illinois Electric Rates A program calling for the investment of approximately \$200,000 in 1936 to provide electric service for at least 600 farms in northwestern Illinois, is announced by officials of the Illinois Northern Utilities Company following approval by the Illinois Commerce Commission of a new schedule of lower rural rates for application in the company's territory, including a rate of 2 cents net per kilowatt hour for all over 200 kilowatts used in a month. The new rural rates make it possible for farmers of low incomes and those living in more remote areas to obtain electric service. The 60 months plan makes it possible for the company to extend its lines any distance to serve a farm. It also enables a group of farmers to obtain service by agreeing among themselves as to their respective monthly minimum bills, the company being largely concerned only with the aggregate monthly revenue necessary to justify the extension of lines and installation of needed equipment. The lowest minimum monthly bill which any farmer can elect to pay is \$4, but this is \$2 less than the lowest amount formerly required. (Illinois Agricultural Association Record, March.)

Educational Gardens "Every garden should be educational as well as beautiful," says Gardeners' Chronicle (London, February 29), "but the educational garden established by the parks superintendent, Daniel Bliss, at Singleton Park, Swansea, is especially designed for educational purposes. It has developed amazingly since its institution and now contains a large collection of economic plants, hardy and tender, besides fragrant herbs and medicinal subjects and those of historical interest. The collection is now so extensive that it is possible to publish an annual list of seeds available for distribution and exchange. The list for 1936 extends to 20 pages and includes about 1,600 species and varieties."

Warble Flies "This is the season for beginning the treatment for warble flies," says an editorial in the Journal of Agriculture (Quebec, March 14). "...The fact that the pest may easily be controlled by killing the grubs at this season with one of the derris-root preparations now on the market should encourage the dairy farmers through-

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out the province to undertake what is really a simple operation...It is interesting to know that this year the derris-root wash treatment for warble flies has been made compulsory throughout England by ministerial order. When we in this country really realize the losses that are caused by this pest and how comparatively simple the treatment is, we shall probably see widespread application of measures that will control and perhaps ultimately eradicate one of the major annoyances to cattle generally."

Congress, Mar. 19 The House received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 429) transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for the Forest Service, amounting to \$200,000; referred to Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 10106 to designate the Sequoia tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) as the national tree of the United States.(H.Rept. 2213).

Birds Break 69-Year Record The swallows fluttered in from the western sky to their San Juan Capistrano Mission home in California on March 19, but their 69-year record for punctuality was broken by the early arrival of several hundred, says an Associated Press report. Never before has a leap year made any difference, but this year three swarms flew in and nested in a walnut grove before moving on to the adobe walls of the old Spanish mission. As long as the oldest inhabitant can remember, the swallows have left the mission on San Juan Day, October 23 and returned on St. Joseph Day, March 19, to dispossess yellow-tailed sparrows from the nests they left.

Foreign Trade An increase of more than \$5,000,000 in the value of United States exports to Canada over the total for the preceding month was a feature of the federal foreign trade statistics for January, according to revised figures made public by the Department of Commerce. The increased volume of shipments was recorded when our exports to most other major markets declined substantially, including those to Italy, Japan, Mexico, France, Germany and the United Kingdom. Exports to Canada in January, the first full month following the effective date of the reciprocal trade agreement with the Dominion, were \$26,990,000, compared with \$21,760,000 in December. United States imports from Canada in January declined from \$26,937,000 to \$22,934,000, according to the revised figures. (Press.)

New Orange Variety From a few seeds, found by chance in a fruit of the normally seedless type Washington navel orange, a new orange variety has been originated in the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California and is now being offered for commercial growing, says a Science Service report. Dr. Howard B. Frost states that the trees will set and mature larger crops in some of the drier citrus growing regions than are possible with the wholly seedless Washington navel oranges. Because of the chance finding of the original seeds, the variety has been called Trovita (Esperanto for "found"). Dr. Frost also describes three new citrus fruits, two of which are hybrids between separate varieties of mandarin oranges and the third a hybrid between a satsuma and a mandarin.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 69

Section 1

March 23, 1926

GOVERNMENT
AGENCIES

An administration survey to ascertain which of the multitudinous New Deal agencies shall be scrapped, reduced or moulded into the permanent government framework was ordered yesterday by President Roosevelt. The proposal virtually assures a study of governmental reorganization by the administration along with the inquiry initiated by Senator Byrd of Virginia and approved by the Senate. (Press.)

ARGENTINE
CORN PRICE

A Buenos Aires report to the New York Times says the Argentine Government increased yesterday the minimum price for corn to 5 pesos a quintal and authorized the National Grain Board to buy all the corn offered it at that price, equivalent to 42.6 cents a bushel. This is an increase of 14 percent above the former minimum price of 4.40 pesos a quintal, which was equivalent to 37 cents a bushel. The government's action followed the first forecast of the corn crop by the Ministry of Agriculture, which predicted a harvest of 16 percent below last year.

N.Y. STATE
CONSERVATION

Further expansion of New York State forest preserves was among 10 major recommendations made by Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne in his annual report, which will be submitted to the legislature tonight. Pointing out that the \$5,000,000 appropriated out of the bond issue of 1926 to buy land for preserves was nearing exhaustion, he said that the legislature should consider authorizing new funds for this purpose.

PARACHUTES
FOR FIRES

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says the People's Commissariat for the Timber Industry began yesterday training brigades of firemen-parachutists, who will be dropped from airplanes to fight forest fires. A special parachute also has been designed to drop fire-fighting equipment from the planes.

FOREIGN
TRADE

Exports during February gained more than 8 percent over February 1935, and imports increased more than 26 percent, the Department of Commerce announced Saturday. Part of the increases are accounted for by the extra day in February of this year. Exports declined about 7.7 percent from January, while imports increased 2.9 percent. (Press.)

March 23, 1936

Curing Hay by Electricity "...The Tennessee Valley Authority is working on the production of a low-cost hay drying process for the average farmer," says Rural Electrification News (March). "It is all in the experimental stage as yet, but thus far the results are encouraging. The cheap electricity is there. After a farmer has used 400 kilowatt hours on a sliding scale from 2 cents down to 1 cent per kilowatt hour which will care for his regular major house and barn needs, the balance of his consumption comes at 4 mills, and this is the price most farmers in TVA regions would pay for such purposes...Tests indicate that the additional labor is negligible and that the combined heat and power costs will run from 100 to 300 kilowatt hours per ton, which means in TVA regions from 40 cents to \$1.20 per ton. Add to this the amortization, interest and depreciation charges on a moderately priced drying machine, and the process--as important as insurance--becomes a paying proposition..."

Wildlife Study Station A Texas Cooperative Wildlife Research Foundation has been established in Texas with headquarters at College Station. This foundation was made possible by the contribution of at least \$6,000 in funds or services annually by each of the cooperating institutions, Texas A. and M. College, Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey. Eight states of the union have established research foundations of the type which is to operate in Texas--Virginia, Alabama, Maine, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon, Utah and Texas. (Farm and Ranch, March 15.)

Seed Corn "Racket" "With hybrid seed corn becoming so popular that it may lead to another 'racket', a new sealing plan has been started in Illinois to insure farmers that they will get the genuine article," says the Prairie Farmer (March 14). "The Illinois Corp Improvement Association and the College of Agriculture are cooperating in the new plan under which certified hybrid seed corn for the first time is being sold under seal in Illinois. Demands for hybrid seed corn are mounting, but only about 1,500 acres of commercial stocks were grown in Illinois in 1935, or enough to plant between 200,000 and 250,000 acres this season. Scarcity of all types of seed corn and reports that non-genuine hybrid seed is being palmed off on farmers make the protective sealing more urgent than ever, according to J. C. Hackleman, crops extension specialist of the agricultural college...No lot of hybrid seed is eligible for certification unless it has been tested in the field performance trials carried out throughout the state by the agronomy department of the agricultural college...The tag which is sealed on the seed bag under the new certification system carries the name and number of the hybrid, the grower's identification, results of the germination test, the county where the corn was grown and the area of the state to which it is adapted..."

China's Trade Japan is challenging the United States for the premier position in China's foreign trade, says a Shanghai report by the Associated Press. For the first time in several years, China is buying as much from Japan as from the United States. In 1935 the United States supplied only 18.93 percent of China's imports, while Japan provided 15.03 percent. The figures were 26.16 percent and 12.21 percent in 1934.

March 23, 1936

Farm Censūs The number of farms in the United States on January 1, 1935, was 6,812,350, an increase of 8.3 percent over the 6,288,648 on April 1, 1930, according to a digest from the 1935 federal farm census released by Director Austin of the Bureau of the Census. In general, the largest increases in the number of farms were in or near mining or industrial areas and in a considerable portion of the areas sometimes designated as "subsistence farming". Some of the areas showing large increases included Connecticut, Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, the southern Appalachians, the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, the Birmingham, Ala., industrial areas and northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Great Plains region and the Cotton Belt show little increase. Decreases were for the most part in scattered counties throughout the Cotton Belt, with the largest decreases in the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta. On the 1935 census date, 1,054,-515,111 acres were in farms, compared with 986,771,016 acres in 1930. The increase was 67,744,095 acres, or 7 percent. Approximately 55 percent of the land area in the United States was in farms in 1935. Of the land in farms, 34 percent was used for crops and 49 percent for pasture or grazing in 1934. Between April 1, 1930, and January 1, 1935, the value of farm land and buildings in the United States declined approximately one-third, or from \$47,879,838,358 to \$32,858,844,012. The largest decreases were in the West North Central States and the least in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. On a per farm basis the decline amounted to \$2,791, the average value being \$4,823 in 1935, compared with \$7,614 in 1930. (Press.)

Congress, Mar. 20 The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937 (S Rept. 1713). The House began general debate on H.R. 3263 to amend paragraph (1) of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended February 28, 1920 (U.S.C., title 49, sec. 4) (this provision relates to the rates of long and short hauls on railroads).

Autogiros for Insect Control "As a result of extensive tests in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey last summer, entomologists are beginning to look upon the autogiro as a weapon which may assume considerable importance in the battle against insects and plant diseases," says Ben Hibbs in Country Gentleman (April). "...Owing to its relatively high speed the airplane is not a practical implement for small fields of uneven shape. To maneuver a swift craft over plots of from 5 to 15 acres is extremely difficult; to get into the corners is virtually impossible. The fact that the autogiro can be flown safely at speeds as low as 25 or 30 miles an hour suggested its use in fighting leaf hoppers in the cranberry bogs...It was demonstrated that a 'giro can dust an acre a minute, whereas a ground crew of four men with gasoline dusting machine usually cover about 10 acres in four hours. The application from the autogiro averaged about 30 pounds of pyrethrum powder to the acre and the cost was approximately the same as when ground crews did the job. The great advantage of the autogiro, aside from the rapidity with which the work was done, was that the cranberry bushes were thoroughly impregnated with the insecticide without damage to the bushes...Recently autogiros have been successfully employed in mosquito eradication, coating wide areas of New Jersey swamp lands with an even, effective film of oil and pyrethrum extract..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.35; cows good 5.65-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116-118; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 114-116; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 97-104; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 100-117; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 104-105; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 7/8-51 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -67 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60-61 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 5/8-24 5/8; K.C. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 56-66; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ -176 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2 per 100-pounds in the East; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 45¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 63¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 45¢-85¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$15-\$17 bulk per ton in New York. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1 and Baldwins 85¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.23 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Standards, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 70

Section 1

March 24, 1936

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION The Senate took up the \$197,447,000 agricultural appropriation bill yesterday. Major items added by the Senate included \$10,000,000 for purchase of forest land, \$2,500,000 for building highways over unappropriated public domain and Indian reservations, and \$10,000,000 additional for the Soil Conservation Service, including establishment of nurseries, for building up watershed coverage. (A.P.)

SOVIET GRAIN EXPORTS "Soviet grain exports are again on the upgrade after a decline in recent years, according to official figures made public yesterday by the Commissariat of Foreign Trade," says Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "Last year grain exports totaled 1,516,400 metric tons, compared with 760,400 tons in 1934... Soviet officials point out that last year's increase in exports, coincident with the abolition of bread cards and the open, unrestricted sale of bread, shows these exports were not made at the expense of the domestic consumer..."

DUST STORM The worst dust storm of the year blew across central Oklahoma from the Panhandle late yesterday while beneficial snows and rains fell in other sections of the "dust bowl", says a Guymon report by the Associated Press. The dust area was much smaller than yesterday, when silt-laden clouds spread a haze from the southern Pacific Coast as far east as Kansas City. A snowstorm which visited Utah yesterday moved eastward across Wyoming yesterday, leaving from an inch and a half to ten inches of snow on the ground.

CANADIAN TRADE PACT An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says the Canada-United States trade treaty passed its final test in the House of Commons last night when the bill to ratify the pact received third reading. It now goes to the Senate and will come up for discussion in that chamber this week. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, said "we believe this treaty is good for Canada and good business for both countries."

TO STUDY FLOODS A caucus of House members whose districts have been devastated by floods voted yesterday to prepare legislation providing for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to study the cause and cure of flood conditions. They sought a broad plan to prevent recurrence of last week's disasters. (New York Times.)

Dr. Dorset J. Sidney Cates, author of "Dorset's Last Triumph", one of the leading articles in the April Country Gentleman, describes the late Dr. Dorset's work on hog-cholera control.

Snake Venom Action Studied "A search is under way at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, under the direction of Dr. F. Duran-Reynals, for the element in snake venom that is responsible for the rapid spread of the poison through the body," says the New York Herald-Tribune (March 22). "The interest in the action of the snake venom is only secondary, the main purpose in using it being to find what there is in common between snake venom, extracts of poisonous spiders, bees and mosquitos and cancer tissues. All have the power to quickly spread injected matter through the system and to facilitate infection. When snake venom was treated with hydrochloric acid its ability to produce local toxic effects at the point of injection was eliminated, but the power of the venom to spread through the system remained. Heating the venom had the same effect...The spreading took place in dilutions of venom as weak as one part in 100,000."

Protein Supplements "Because of a large crop of flaxseed last year, the price of linseed meal, one of the old standby protein supplements, is down almost to that of carbohydrate feeds, and less than the price of cottonseed meal and to within a few dollars of soybean meal," says an editorial in the Indiana Farmer's Guide (March 14). "This high-protein concentrate is an excellent supplement to home-grown feeds and with livestock prices on the up trend farmers may well consider its more generous use in rations for all classes of meat and dairy animals... A recent survey showed that there is a distinct trend in feeding practice toward custom mixing. Farmers prefer to haul their home-grown grains to a local mixing plant, country elevator, custom grinder or mill where grains are ground and mixed with protein supplement and hauled back to the farm for feeding. As a consequence vegetable proteins, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal and gluten have all gained, while soybean meal has leaped phenomenally."

Cotton for Roads Application will be made by three states--New Jersey, North Carolina and South Carolina--to the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads for allotments of cotton fabric membrane to be used in the construction of 140 miles of cotton-reinforced bituminous surfaced highways this spring, says the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc. At least a dozen other states including several in New England, are expected to prepare similar applications to share in the \$1,300,000 recently set aside by the Department of Agriculture for a nation-wide demonstration of the practicability of cotton fabric in highway construction. (Press.)

Seed Supply "Word comes from spring grain states that the seed situation is none too good, and that seed treatment with organic mercury is advisable for all small grains," says M. Glen Kirkpatrick in Farm Journal (April). "...In Illinois, the average loss in yield from oat smut is 7 percent. In Iowa, average yields of oats have been boosted 10 percent by seed treatment with organic mercury. R.E. Vaughn,

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plant pathologist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, says farmers have neglected to treat their seed oats during the depression years and that the result has been an increase in smut. Last year losses ran as high as 8 or 10 percent. The Minnesota College of Agriculture is urging all farmers to treat wheat, oats and barley with organic mercury. This is urged not only because of disease, but because much of the seed grain is light and will make a weak sprout. Seed treatment with organic mercury improves the sprouting and gives the seedlings more vigor. Tests in the seed laboratory at Iowa State College show a tremendous amount of scab disease on wheat and barley, with lesser amounts on oats and rye..."

"Sun-Cooled" How sun's heat is utilized to give refrigerating cold Refrigerator is revealed in a U.S. patent recently granted to a New Jersey inventor, says Science Service. The patented invention is literally a "sun-cooled" refrigerator and may form part of an air-conditioning installation. Solar energy operates it, instead of electricity, and the hotter the sun the quicker are freezing temperatures obtained. By means of a thermostatic control it can be set to maintain a selected low temperature. Through coils circulates a solution of water and ammonia to and from a tank. The sun's heat absorbed by the coils causes this circulation and at the same time raises the temperature of the solution to the point where the ammonia boils off as gas. The ammonia gas is then collected and liquified in a condenser from which it flows through pipes to an evaporator. On evaporation the ammonia extracts heat from the space (which may be the inside of a refrigerator) surrounding the evaporator, causing the temperature to drop and thus effecting refrigeration.

California Vol. L, No. 1, of the California Conservationist Conservationist (January) just received at the Department Library, is the new official publication of the Department of Natural Resources. Its intention is "to bring the general public more closely in contact with the work performed by the various divisions of the department, Division of Fish and Game, Division of State Parks, Division of Forestry, Division of Mines, and Division of Oil and Gas."

New York "Presenting what is described as the most comprehensive Highways highway program ever advanced to meet the requirements of this motor age, the Highway Survey Committee's recent report to the New York legislature would provide for the extension and improvement of a state road system designed to meet fully the present and increasing number and use of motor vehicles," says S.J.T. Coe in the New York Times (March 22). "The entire state is considered in the report, which recommends arterial and bypass highways to serve New York and other cities, and county roads adequate for farm-to-market and other local traffic. The program contemplates an 8-year period for the completion of the state's projected highway system and a 5-year period for the reconstruction and resurfacing of existing roads. Funds would be provided by taxes upon the ownership and operation of motor vehicles. Diversion would cease. A permanent tax of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline and license fees collected from motor vehicle owners are expected to provide a sufficient revenue of \$88,000,000 a year..."

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 113-115; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 111-113; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 95-102; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 97-112; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 104-108; St. Louis 104; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 1/8-50 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-66 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ -59 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 60-61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/8-24 1/8; K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 24-26 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 171-175.

Florida Bliss Triumphs potatoes brought \$1.90-\$2.75 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East, top of \$3 in Pittsburgh and \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 75¢-\$1.15 in city markets, per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 50¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York. New York Baldwins 85¢-\$1 in New York; 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.44 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.33 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.42 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.33 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were; 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Standards, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 71

Section 1

March 25, 1936

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION Without a record vote the Senate yesterday passed the annual agricultural department appropriation bill after adding nearly \$40,000,000 to the amount voted by the House. The principal Senate increases are \$10,000,000 for soil conservation and flood prevention work, \$10,000,000 for purchase of new timber lands for the Forest Service and \$7,728,000 for eradication of cattle diseases. The other increases were for miscellaneous projects. The bill was sent to conference with the House for adjustment of differences. (New York Times.)

MISS. VALLEY BILL URGED The Norris bill to create a Mississippi Valley Authority similar to the TVA was endorsed yesterday by Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, as another step to combat the "greatest crisis" in the nation's history--the danger from floods, dust storms and waste of soil. Mr. Cooke told a Senate agriculture subcommittee that soil was being "squandered" to such an extent that the country had "less than 100 years of virile national existence" left. Saying he was giving his personal views, Mr. Cooke suggested modifications to place less emphasis on large "downstream" dams and reservoirs and to include the Ohio Valley in the Mississippi Authority's scope instead of in that of the TVA as Senator Norris, author of the bill, proposed. (A.P.)

SOVIET GRAIN Expressing gratification for the speed with which the Soviet grain exporting organization completed shipments of Soviet grain abroad, the newspaper Pravda yesterday said Russian wheat had now gained the highest valuation it had ever attained in the world market. For years, said Pravda, Russian grain has been purchased by Britain under special conditions grading it low and paying a low price. In the past year, however, according to this paper, British buyers have rated Soviet grain as equal to Canadian, Australian or Argentine grain and paying accordingly. (New York Times.)

RAIL HAUL REPEAL BILL The House yesterday sent the controverted rail long and short haul repeal bill along to the Senate by a 215 to 41 standing vote. The bill would permit railroads to charge less for a long haul than for a shorter one over the same route in the same direction. Proponents asserted an informal poll of the Senate had shown sufficient strength to assure passage in that branch. (A.P.)

Cotton for
Highways

"Although the feasibility of using cotton fabrics in road construction was demonstrated repeatedly during the last eight years in South Carolina, Texas and other states, it remained for Secretary Wallace to go beyond the experimental stage of the project and give it practical application," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (March 10). "That this potential use of cotton has large possibilities is certain, especially in the building of the cheaper, secondary roads. Proposal to use cotton fabrics of various types on some 1,000 miles by direct cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with state highway departments is a long step in popularizing a new use for cotton. Similarly the use of cotton mats for curing concrete road surfaces will bring an entirely new method to the attention of road builders, who are to be supplied with 80,000 mats...Confronted with shrinking markets abroad, cotton will need all the help it can get to swell its consumption in our own country and thus make up for lost export demand."

Canadian
Land Act

"Drought as it affects certain prairie areas more or less consistently has brought about what is legally described as the 'land utilization act' in Saskatchewan," says an editorial in the Nor'-West Farmer (Winnipeg, March). "...A Land Utilization Board...will undertake to administer the act in accordance with the following policies: (1) declare lands unsuitable for grain growing 'public lands' and control their use so that they will not again be used for grain growing unless conditions become more favorable for such use; (2) find lands more suitable for grain farming for reestablishing settlers from submarginal land; (3) adjust assessment values and taxation in municipalities and local improvement districts so that existing disparities will be lessened; (4) continue existing municipalities and school districts until a better arrangement can be demonstrated; (5) use abandoned lands to develop grazing facilities for use of nearby farmers and utilize P.F.R.A. (prairie farmers rehabilitation act) to accomplish this. The P.F.R.A. is the act under which the Dominion Department of Agriculture is carrying on the battle against the drought by establishing large areas for determining and demonstrating proper methods of cultivation and by the various schemes of water developments, dams, irrigation projects, etc..."

Ramie
Research

After years of research G. L. Carter and Paul M. Horton, of Louisiana State University, have compiled a source of collected information on ramie. Their report finds that "the properties and potential uses of ramie...permit the formulation of a very attractive commercial project and it is not difficult to understand why so many attempts have been made to utilize this fibre." Their observations are that ramie has a lustre almost equal to that of silk and add "it is reported that a mixture of 20 percent ramie in silk cannot be detected by the average person." They state that because of the fibre's ability to resist moisture and to stretch, a 50-50 mixture with wool will cut shrinkage in that product to less than 10 to 25 percent. Ramie can be grown in the Gulf Coast States with very little difficulty and, under ordinary conditions, can be made to produce annually 500 pounds of pure fibre per acre. The report points out, however, that in order to insure uniformity of the fibre, harvesting must be done by hand and such labor in

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a country like this is too expensive. It is possible to cut the plants with an ordinary mowing machine or, if desired, they can be cut and bundled by a harvester. One mowing machine can harvest five acres a day of ramie, whereas it would take a man about 30 hours to harvest the same area. Presuming that the mechanical problems of producing ramie on a commercial scale in this country should be overcome, there is also the problem of competition from the Orient in the form of China grass. (Wall Street Journal, March 21.)

Congress, Mar. 23 The Senate made S. 1424 to amend the packers and stock-yards act of 1921 the unfinished business of the Senate.

Both Houses received a message from the President relating to the coordination of executive agencies. Senator Davis submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, increasing the appropriation for "forest influences" to \$1,125,000. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out with amendment S. 3483 to provide for rural electrification and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2219).

Antirrhinum Rust "It is no longer ago than August 1933 that D. E. Green, mycologist, announced in the Gardeners' Chronicle the first appearance of antirrhinum rust in England," says an editorial in the March 7 issue. "The rapidity with which the disease has spread throughout the British Isles has been spectacular, the more so when it is remembered that infection is of the nature of a leaf to leaf visitation. An infected leaf ripens its spores, scatters them in the air, chance brings them to a leaf. The spores cling to it, germinate and so on, until all the work of the leaves is brought to a standstill and the infected plant dies in the manner now unhappily familiar to most people who use antirrhinums for bedding out purposes...Presently no doubt the trouble will disappear as fast as it arose. Plant breeders working on resistant strains will raise new ones which will be reasonably immune from disease. With fewer susceptible plants to grow on, antirrhinum rust will cease rampaging and settle down, leaving growers of antirrhinums in comparative peace and quiet. In the meantime, however, all gardeners with a properly developed gardening social sense will keep vigilant watch on their beds and rogue out unhesitatingly and ruthlessly plants which show on the undersides of their leaves the yellow-brown pustules in which are contained the spores which infect other plants."

Airplane "Stowaways" Inauguration of regularly scheduled commercial airplane service across the Pacific may endanger Hawaiian agriculture unless effective means of halting an influx of insect "stowaways" are applied immediately, says a Honolulu report to the New York Times. That such "stowaways" can be carried thousands of miles across the Pacific by airliners was demonstrated recently when an inspector in Hawaii found a mosquito-like midge which had been brought in from California. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association is sending an expedition to Guam to study the insects and determine those which may be dangerous to crops of Hawaii. The problem of insect quarantine will be tackled with the cooperation of Pan American Airways, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hawaiian Board of Agriculture and Forestry and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 24--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $96\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 104- $108\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 105; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$ -103; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 7/8-49 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $58\frac{3}{4}$ - $59\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{3}{4}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ -27; St. Louis 27-28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. $171\frac{3}{4}$ - $175\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2- \$2.50 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-90¢ in consuming centers; .40¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 in the Middle West. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 65¢-\$1.15 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 11.44 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.31 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 38 points to 11.04 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 36 points to 10.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnre Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Standards, $21-21\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 72

Section 1

March 26, 1936

FLOOD-CONTROL PROGRAM Striving to map a national flood-control program, the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday amended the pending flood-control bill by removing projects started under WPA funds and by including construction of reservoirs and levees in the recently flooded Eastern States. Chairman Copeland said that when the committee finishes its work and presents the measure to the Senate next week the proposed cost would be about \$305,000,000. (Washington Post.)

TOBACCO STATES COMPACT BILL The tobacco states compact bill struck a snag yesterday when Chairman Jones, Texas, said it was "generally agreed" the House Agriculture Committee would eliminate provisions prohibiting shipment of leaf from non-compact to compact states. Elimination of the federal prohibition against interstate shipments, the chairman said, also would mean removal from the bill of federal penalties, which would have provided a fine as high as \$1,000 for violations. (A.P.)

TRADE AND TREATIES Alexander V. Dye, director of foreign and domestic commerce in the Department of Commerce, predicted last night that new treaties would further increase imports and exports in their climb from a low mark of 1932. "Trade treaties have now been entered into with 11 countries and negotiations are under way with seven other countries," Dye said. "It is expected that as the other treaties come into effect they will move in harmony with the tendency of the world to increase both its domestic and foreign trade among all nations..."(A.P.)

SEARS ROEBUCK FISCAL REPORT Sears Roebuck & Company, excluding insurance companies not consolidated, reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended on January 29 a consolidated net profit of \$21,519,-218 after federal taxes, depreciation, special charges and reserves and contributions to employees' savings and profit-sharing pension funds. The earnings were the largest since 1929. Gross sales of the company amounted to \$417,080,465, against \$338,603,706 in the preceding 12 months. Net sales were \$385,051,319 against \$313,212,704 and sales of subsidiaries \$7,046,401 against \$4,847,859, making total sales for the latest fiscal year \$392,097,720, compared with \$318,060,563 the year before. (Press.)

Section 2

Canning
of Wine

"A great deal of research is being done by the can companies and others on the canning of wine," says W. V. Cruess, of the California Experiment Station, in Fruit Products Journal (March). "It is a 'tough' problem. In due course the results of the various lines of research will probably be available to the wine industry. The Fruit Products Division of the University of California wishes it clearly understood that it does not sponsor the cans of any particular manufacturer and does not consider the problem completely solved at present. It is suggested that prospective canners of wine 'make haste slowly'. Canning has much to commend it but a false start may greatly delay its industrial development."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations examinations: unassembled, senior agricultural engineer, \$4,600, agricultural engineer, \$3,800, associate agricultural engineer, \$3,200, assistant agricultural engineer, \$2,600 (optional branches (1) farm power and machinery (2) farm structures (3) rural electrification (4) soil erosion control (5) drainage (6) irrigation (7) general, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering; assembled, junior veterinarian, \$2,000, Bureau of Animal Industry. Applications for the agricultural engineer examinations to be on file by April 20; those for junior veterinarian by April 13.

Electric "Heretofore it has been believed that the rigid wiring and armored cable (BX) were the safest systems of for Farms wiring for electricity," says an editorial in Hoard's

Dairyman (March 25). "However, experience has shown that the moisture and ammonia fumes in farm buildings injured these metallic conduits and they were proving of relatively short life as a safe and satisfactory protection. This has led to investigation by engineers of the practicability of the use of a non-metallic sheathed cable that is waterproofed and that rats or mice will not disturb. It is somewhat similar to the old 'knob and tube' system, except the wires are in one cable and knob and tube are not used. The non-metallic sheathed cable is sold under various trade names. The cables can be mounted with staples against the surface and not away from it as in knot and tube wiring. Wherever possible it should be mounted snugly on wood stripping and otherwise properly protected. It has been approved as safe wiring under the National Code for Electric Wiring..."

Russian New hybrid varieties of cotton, aimed at meeting Cottons Russia's peculiar cotton-production problems, have been bred at the central experiment station of the All-Union Cotton Institute at Tashkent, in Turkistan. They mature from 8 to 10 days earlier than the old standard cotton varieties. Since even the most southerly of Russia's cotton-growing regions in Asia is in about the same latitude as Washington, D.C., St. Louis and San Francisco, this adaptation to a shorter growing season is considered of prime importance. Some of the new varieties were obtained by crossing Egyptian with Peruvian cotton. They produce much larger bolls--just about double the weight of the choice but small bolls of Egyptian cotton. (Science Service.)

March 26, 1936

Anti-Mosquito . . . "The new air line which is to be opened between the Air Line . . . Sudan and Nigeria is awaiting a certificate of freedom from disease-carrying mosquitos," says London correspondence in the Journal of the American Medical Association (March 21). "It will not be operated until the necessary steps have been taken to clear the airdromes and the land in their vicinity of mosquitos which might carry yellow fever. This measure is being taken as a precaution against interruption of the service in the future and also that the line may comply with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention..."

Pullorum Testing "The testing results for the past 16 years in Massachusetts reveal that poultrymen have become progressively minded in regard to pullorum disease," says H. Van Roekel, Massachusetts Experiment Station, in New England Poultryman (March 15). "...At one time testing of flocks was conducted largely for advertising purposes but today poultrymen realize that testing alone does not suffice to establish and maintain clean flocks. Annual testing of all the birds on premises supplemented with effective preventive measures have reduced the average percentage of reactors to a new low record for the 16-year period as revealed by the results of the 1935-36 season... Among the flocks tested during the current season, their testing histories show that some flocks have been non-reacting for many consecutive years of testing. It does not seem plausible that infection could exist in a latent or quiescent state in the birds or be dormant in the environment surroundings in flocks which have been negative for five or more consecutive years..."

Nationalism and Soil Erosion "A striking connexion between physical geography and economic policy is outlined by Prof. C. F. Shaw in the Geographical Review for January," says Nature (London, March 7). "He points out that the upland soils of much of Great Britain are shallow. In England and Wales they average 25 inches in depth and in Scotland, where glacial deposits are more general, 40 inches. Chalk soils of southern England are the thinnest, averaging only 10 inches. On all these upland soils erosion, though not conspicuous, is active. Evidence is obtainable from remains of Roman occupation and other sources as shown at the recent International Congress of Soil Science held at Oxford. Professor Shaw's contention is that economic pressure, exerting itself in increased grain production in the home country, will entail the ploughing of sloping uplands, which will loosen the soil cover and so promote more active erosion. This will in turn impoverish the uplands and cause further deposition of soil on the lowlands. A sounder economic policy is, in his opinion, the preservation of the thin upland soils by maintaining them under grass, which would at least ensure their continued usefulness as grazing grounds for food animals."

Minn. Farms More farm land was sold and prices were higher in most districts of Minnesota in 1935 than in 1934, according to Dr. F. C. Johnson, University Farm (St. Paul) agricultural economist. Except for the northeastern districts, where farm sale prices decreased 8 percent, prices in every district increased. The average price of farms sold in the southeastern district was 10 percent higher.

March 26, 1936

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 93 5/8-93 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 95 5/8-110 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - 104 ; Chi. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $104\frac{1}{2}$ - 105 (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 102 - $102\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{4}$ - 65 ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $58\frac{3}{4}$ - $59\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 60 - 61 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - 28 ; Chi. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 26 - $27\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72 - 74 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54 - 65 ; No. 2, Minneap. 34 - 35 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172 - 176 .

Florida Bliss Triumphs potatoes ranged \$2.10-\$2.50 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow varieties of onions brought 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 55¢-62¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 40¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 83¢-\$1.10 per 1/2 lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Florida pointed and Round type 85¢-\$1.15 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.30; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 11.47 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.34 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.07 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - 23 cents; Standards, $20\frac{3}{4}$ - 21 cents; Firsts, 19-20 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 73

Section 1

March 27, 1936

FLOOD CONTROL Debate on the possibilities of a national flood control program to prevent disasters such as swept many sections of the eastern part of the country last week, occupied the Senate yesterday. The debate resulted from an attempt to obtain consideration of the Overton bill to authorize a \$252,000,000 program in the lower Mississippi Valley. Senator McNary objected on the ground that it should be fitted into the nation-wide program which the Commerce Committee has promised to submit next week. (Press.)

CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURE Willingness of bankers to extend every reasonable credit to agriculture and to replace the work of many governmental agencies which have functioned during the depression was pledged last night by speakers at the Southern Conference on Banking Service... The question of government farm credit and the extent of both its competition and coooperation with bankers was discussed at a forum. Acknowledging the valuable assistance of government remedies during the agricultural crisis of recent years, speakers at the same time suggested that these now be discontinued and urged the farmer to return to the banks for crop loans. (New York Times.)

RAT'S MILK A new beverage, rat's milk, was discussed at the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology yesterday by Warren M. Cox, Jr., and Arthur J. Mueller, of Mead, Johnson & Company, developers of a rat-milking machine. They said rat's milk is better than that of cows in some respects. The rodent's output, they pointed out, contains 14.8 percent butterfat as compared with 4 percent by a cow. The principal value of rat's milk is found in performing experiments. Dairymen apparently have no new competition to worry about. (Washington Post.)

NEW YORK MILK CONTROL Despite a warning by several New York City members that state milk control had increased prices to the consumer, the New York Senate by a vote of 30 to 13 yesterday passed the bill continuing control and price-fixing law for another year, beginning April 1.. The measure, sponsored by Assemblyman Dunn, of Schoharie, previously had been passed by the Assembly and now goes to the Governor, who is expected to sign it soon. (New York Times.)

March 27, 1936

New Ergot Alkaloid M. S. Kharasch, H. King, A. Stoll and Marvin R. Thompson write to Nature (London, March 7) regarding the new ergot alkaloid. Mr. Thompson, formerly assistant pharmacologist in the Food and Drug Administration, was awarded the Ebert medal in 1935 by the American Pharmaceutical Association for his paper on "The Pharmacology of Ergot". The letter says: "In 1935 communications appeared from four different laboratories in three different countries, each describing the discovery and isolation of a new alkaloid from ergot, very different in its properties from those previously known. These communications dealt with researches which had been proceeding concurrently and independently, and in each case the authors gave a name to the alkaloid which they had obtained, so that four new names were put forward--ergotmetrine, ergotocin, ergobasine and ergostetrine...It appeared to us that the question of identity ought to be settled finally by an exchange of specimens, a careful comparison of them in the laboratories concerned and, if possible, an agreed statement of the resulting conclusion. This exchange and comparison have now been carried out...Our comparisons of the melting points and mixed melting points of the four alkaloids and of certain of their salts and of their optical activities in different solvents in cases where sufficient material was available, leave us in no doubt that the alkaloid obtained in the four different laboratories was the same substance...We are content to leave to the world of science the choice of one of these names, for adoption into scientific literature as the recognised name of the one alkaloid."

World Trade World trade in January 1936 was about 6 percent higher than in 1935, according to the March number of the League of Nations monthly bulletin of statistics, says a Geneva report to the New York Times. It is reported that the volume of trade for the last quarter of 1935 reached 84 percent of its 1929 level, the highest figure recorded since the end of 1931. The gold value of world trade arose considerably during the last quarter of 1935, being 7 percent higher than for the corresponding quarter of 1934.. This was partly due to an increase in gold prices.

Diabetic Foods "Diabetic foods have always offered a field for controversy," says H. B. Cronshaw in Food (London, March).

"At one time it was held that the patient should not have starch or sugar in any form, but this view has been largely replaced by the belief that a certain proportion of carbohydrates (determined by the 'tolerance' factor), is necessary for proper assimilation of proteins and fats. Now the tendency appears to be to replace foods free from or low in starch by those having 40 or 50 percent of starch. This introduces the problem of devising an efficient method of starch control...Some manufacturers have sidetracked the difficulty by devising diabetic foods from powdered wheat gluten, milk casein, soya flour, almond meal and similar materials free from or low in starch--such foods being merely adjuncts to the diet instead of being the diet itself. Another suggestion concerns the use of those vegetables and cereals which contain inulin. Still another is the use of flour made from certain kinds of Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae (Tresfarin) from from carbohydrate..."

March 27, 1936

Congress, By a vote of 266 to 76 the House passed S. 3424 to Mar. 25 continue Electric Home and Farm Authority as an agency of the United States until February 1937, and for other purposes. The Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 9483 to extend the provisions of the forest exchange act, as amended, to certain lands so that they may become part of the Umatilla and Whitman National Forests (H.Rept. 2235).

Diet and Longevity The "overeating" of four essential food materials can add seven years to the average span of human life, Dr. Henry C. Sherman, of Columbia University, predicted recently. The materials, he said, are calcium, protein, vitamin A and vitamin G. Reporting on studies which he made as a research assistant of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. Sherman said he had succeeded in prolonging the life of rats to an amount equivalent to seven years of human life. Dr. Sherman said that the addition of the four essentials above the levels needed for normal life and reproduction had "expedited growth and development, brought a higher level of adult vitality and extended the average life span of adult life, or improved the life expectation of the adult." Dr. Sherman found that a mixture of five-sixths whole wheat and one-sixth dried whole milk, to which salt and distilled water were added, was adequate for life and health. But the addition of small amounts of the four essentials made for greater vitality and longer life. (Press.)

Pedigreed Pastures "...New York records show that at the present time the average carrying capacity of pastures in that state is the equivalent of one cow for each four acres," says H. B. Musser in Country Gentleman (April). "In Pennsylvania the situation is just as bad, for approximately 50 percent of its pastures are so poor that it takes five acres or more to keep a cow from starving to death. Five acres to support a cow, when we know that a good pasture should carry one cow and a very good one two cows per acre, obviously is a missed bet in reducing overhead. And so pasture improvement has become a major interest on an increasing number of farms. Interest in it has been further stimulated by recent action to subsidize farmers for the conversion of part of their cultivated fields into permanent pastures...All this is reflected definitely in the research activities of agricultural colleges and other agricultural research agencies...At some experiment stations, pasture improvement has already become one of the most important lines of crop research...Among the many lines of attack being followed, none is more interesting or seems to offer greater prospect of permanent improvement than the breeding of grasses and legumes particularly adapted for pasture use...Already new types are appearing that show promise of being better adapted to the production of a pasture turf than our present heterogeneous mixtures..."

Silk Culture "Mulberry trees from Europe will soon be distributed to farmers in Michigan as part of a new project to produce silk on a commercial scale in this country," reports Walter B. Pitkin in Farm Journal (April). "All previous attempts have failed. A newly formed concern in Detroit will not only provide the mulberry trees at a minimum cost but will also provide scientifically cultured silk-worm eggs to members of a subsidiary association."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 74

Section 1

March 28, 1936

TOBACCO PACT BILL An opening wedge for control of agricultural production by state compacts was forged yesterday by the House Agriculture Committee, which reported favorably the tobacco compact bill, authorizing tobacco-producing states to enter agreements for the restriction of tobacco output. Although sanctioning compacts on flue-cured, Burley and dark-fired tobacco, the measure is designed to speed an agreement on flue-cured tobacco between the states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Georgia would be brought into the plan by federal loans to Georgia associations of tobacco producers. (Washington Post.)

HORMONE RESEARCH Eggs destined to hatch rooster chicks may be made to hatch hens, it was revealed yesterday by Dr. Benjamin H. Willier, professor of zoology at the University of Rochester. He was reluctant to discuss the commercial possibilities. The method requires the use of costly hormones extracted from female cattle, he said, and the technique is still too complicated for non-scientists. "The theory of the process," he said, "is that we have upset the normal balance between the sex producers by injecting a solution into the egg white after the egg has been in the incubator about 24 hours. This solution is made of crystals of two female sex hormones, thelin and thelol, dissolved in water..." (A.P.)

FOREIGN TRADE TREATIES An expansion into foreign trade fields still untouched by the administration's reciprocal treaties was under consideration by State Department officials yesterday, even as proposed pacts with France and Finland neared conclusion. President Roosevelt's action yesterday in extending until May 15 the period during which France may continue to receive all benefits of existing trade pacts disclosed that the French pact was all but concluded. (A.P.)

PUERTO RICO DROUGHT A San Juan, Puerto Rico, report to the New York Times says that while much of the eastern sections of the United States is flooded, the Weather Bureau there reports the most severe drought since its establishment in 1898. Some parts of the island have had no rain since October. Crops have suffered greatly. Since January 1 no section has had more than half its normal rainfall, some reporting as low as 35 percent of normal.

March 28, 1936

Vitamin Research "Discovery of a new type of vitamin D in fish oils, and synthesis of the new vitamin in the laboratory were announced recently before the American Institute of Nutrition," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "...The new vitamin D has been found to be much more potent than the older type in preventing rickets in poultry. About half of the vitamin D on the market is used to maintain health in the barnyard. Presence of the new vitamin D in fish oils was discovered by Drs. Charles E. Bills and O. N. Massengale, in collaboration with Miriam Impoden and Helen Hall of the Mead Johnson & Company's research laboratory at Evansville, Illinois. Dr. Bills and his co-workers then proceeded to prepare the new substance artificially from a chemical derivative of cholesterol, a substance found in the brain and spinal cord of cattle. Working independently in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago, Drs. E. M. and F. C. Koch also succeeded in synthesizing the same new vitamin D from an artificial derivative of cholesterol..."

Riveting for Insects Deafening rat-tat-tat of riveting machines may resound through forests, parks, orchards and backyards, if the way of ridding trees of insects described in a U.S. patent granted to a California inventor should ever go into widespread use, says a Science Service report. The pneumatic hammer isn't used to drive rivets into the trees, but to loosen the grip of insects on limbs, leaves and fruit. This it does by hammering against the tree, thereby rapidly vibrating it. It is then a simple matter to wash them off the tree with a strong spray of water, says the inventor.

Powder Light Powder light, a new form of illumination in which synthetic dusts glowed with brightness exceeding electric lights, was made public recently at a meeting of the New York Electrical Society. At the same time, a laboratory approach to the sun itself, a mercury vapor light, was shown, its temperature, 23,000 degrees, twice the sun's surface heat and described as the hottest ever created by man. The powder light is produced in tubes about a foot long and the diameter of heavy walking canes. It is a cold glow, fluorescence, induced by invisible ultra-violet light produced electrically within the tube. Brilliance of coloring never before seen, and efficiency even in white light twice that of ordinary electric lights were claimed for this discovery. Although neither the powder light nor the vapor light are on the market, both are expected to be of immediate practical use. (A.P.)

Relief Diets Dr. James S. McLester, president of the American Medical Association and professor of medicine at the University of Alabama, told the American Institute of Nutrition that the depression has had no major effect in lowering the food standards of the American people. "There is no clear evidence," he said, "that any appreciable number of people have suffered a lack of nutritious foods, inferior to that of predepression days. The middle class, he said, "are the real sufferers. They have given up food for their children and signs of economic hardships are more pronounced in the older people than the children, who have been hardly touched by the depression." (Press.)

March 28, 1936

Congress, Mar. 26 The Senate, considering bills on the consent calendar, passed the following: S. 3160 to amend the law relating to residence requirements of applicants for examination before the Civil Service Commission; S. 3445 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to release the claim of the United States to certain lands within the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 3424 to continue Electric Home and Farm Authority as an agency of the United States until February 1937 and for other purposes; this bill will now be sent to the President. The House passed H.R. 11689 to amend title I of the National Housing Act and for other purposes (this would extend for another year the Federal Housing Administration's authority to insure repair and modernization loans).

Alfalfa on Ice "...What may prove to be a valuable addition to the methods of preserving the feeding qualities of green alfalfa and other leguminous crops has recently been given a test on the Lynn Guernsey Farms of A. G. Brookwalter of Clark County, Ohio," says John T. Brown in Country Home (April). "A specially constructed steel silo was filled with 25 tons of alfalfa last September and packed with dry ice. When the silo was opened on January 11, the alfalfa was found to be in a fresh, green condition, entirely sweet and with no indication of fermentation. The originator of the method used in this experiment was Prof. Oscar Erf, of the Department of Dairy Research of Ohio State University, who had for five years previously tried out the method on a small scale. The dry ice costs 2 1/2 cents a pound, or about \$2 for each ton of hay. Approximately 800 pounds of it, cut to five-inch slabs two inches thick, were placed in layers at intervals of every vertical foot as the cut alfalfa was blown in the silo. Subsequent laboratory tests in the research department of Antioch College at Yellow Springs showed that the alfalfa had retained its original amount of chlorophyll and only small losses were noted in vitamin content. Feeding tests which were started at once are still at too early a stage to determine the effect the green alfalfa may have upon milk production. Herdsmen at the Brookwalter farm, however, assert that there has been a slight improvement in milk production, although this may be merely normal fluctuation. They report that the cows eat the preserved alfalfa with apparent relish. Objectives of the experiment are similar to those sought by A. L. Virtanen of Finland, whose patented system has been tried out in agricultural experiment stations in this country. Both the Erf and Virtanen processes attempt to preserve alfalfa in its green state by preventing the breaking down of the starch and sugar into acids and bacteria which, unchecked, break down the protein elements..."

New York Vegetables New York State's "big four" vegetables used in commercial canning had a farm value of \$4,000,000 in 1935, Prof. C. B. Raymond, of the New York Extension Service, said recently. The "big four" are peas, corn, tomatoes and snap beans. He said another \$500,000 would be added to the total value if beets, carrots and spinach were considered. (A.P.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 75

Section 1

March 30, 1936

URGES TRADE AGREEMENTS Opposing extreme nationalism at home and trade restrictions abroad, foreign traders must turn to the reciprocal trade agreement policy of the government to smooth the way to sales gains this year, Francis T. Cole, vice president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, asserted yesterday in discussing trade prospects for the year. With the reciprocal trade policy well under way this year, he added, obstacles which hampered sales abroad last year should crumble. Appreciation of the policy's effectiveness, he said, would grow in this country. (New York Times.)

OPPOSE "SPOILS SYSTEM" The overwhelming sentiment throughout the country against the spoils system of filling government jobs, as shown in a poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion, brought widespread gratification in Washington yesterday. The poll showed that 88 percent of those interviewed favored filing jobs with men and women who have passed civil service examinations, while only 12 percent said give the jobs to "faithful party workers." (Washington Post.)

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE SALARIES Faculty members of the nation's 51 land-grant colleges have suffered severe salary cuts in the depression, according to a survey by Dr. Walter Greenleaf of the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior. Deans employed on a 9-month basis saw their median salaries decreased from \$5,193 in 1928-29 to \$4,187 in 1934-35, an average decrease of more than \$1,000. The survey showed similar depression period slashes in salaries paid to professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors. (New York Times.)

INSURED BANKS A 10 percent increase in total assets of insured commercial banks for 1935 was reported yesterday by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The figures covered institutions holding more than 98 percent of the total assets of all the country's commercial banks. Total deposits of insured banks amounted to \$44,123,385,000 on December 31, an increase of 13 percent over the previous year, when \$38,994,264,000 was reported. (A.P.)

VA. HERRING J. H. Meek, Virginia director of the Division of Markets, said yesterday that most of the herring packers in Virginia have signified a desire to have inspections made this season as authorized by Senate bill 161, passed by the recent General Assembly. (A.P.)

March 30, 1936

Disjoined Poultry "...W. B. Wren, of Shawnee County, Kansas, discovered that small families did not care to invest a dollar or more for a whole chicken," says L. F. Payne, in Successful Farming (April). "This objection was met by disjointing the chickens, thus making it possible for the consumer to buy any portion and any amount that he might desire. It took considerable experimenting to fix the price on the different cuts to avoid an accumulation of the cheaper portions. Finally the establishment of the following prices made it possible to dispose of all parts at approximately the same time: breast meat, 45 cents a pound; thighs and giblets, 40 cents; drumsticks, 35 cents; wings, 25 cents; backs and necks, 23 cents. These prices were for chickens that normally sold for 30 cents a pound dressed weight. Ten cents per chicken was added for disjointing and to allow for the increased shrinkage due to the exposure of a greater cut surface. This business soon expanded to the point where several hundred chickens were disposed of each week...One large poultry packer in Indiana is now advertising 'pan-ready' broilers, fryers, roasting chickens, ducklings and turkeys. After drawing, each bird is carefully wrapped, packed 12 to a box and quickly frozen at 50 degrees below zero. The wider use of adequate refrigeration facilities in retail stores has increased the sale of fully drawn poultry to an important retail position."

Leasing Farms "Does the usual farm lease afford sufficient opportunity to the renter?" says an editorial by Wheeler McMillen in Country Home (April). "With half the farms of a state like Iowa now operated by tenants and tenancy continuing to increase elsewhere, this becomes a vital question. When ambitious young men wonder about their opportunities in farming, a satisfactory answer becomes imperative. The usual lease makes no provision to encourage the tenant to improve the buildings, fences or land. He has no assurance that he will receive any benefit from permanent improvements if he has to leave the farm. Rather he is encouraged to get all he can while he is there. This is good neither for the renter nor the land--nor for the owner. A form of lease should be worked out that will enable the renter to follow, if he wishes, the traditional path to ownership of his own farm; that will protect the land and compensate the tenant for making the farm better. The institution of tenancy cries for betterment."

Farms of Future The prediction that the farmers of 50 years from now will be more efficient producers and better business men than those of today was made recently by Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Writing in the "March of Progress" edition of the New Brunswick (N.J.) Sunday Times, Dr. Lipman foresaw an increase in acre yields and a decrease in the total acreage required to produce needed supplies of various commodities. Also predicted was an increased use of chemical fertilizers through the adoption of better soil management practices. Less loss from plant diseases and insects is expected as a result of improved methods of control. (State News Service, Extension Service.)

March 30, 1936

Science
Museum

Opened again to the public in February, the New York Museum of Science and Industry now becomes a national factor in acquainting the public with science and its applications to industry. The museum has been moved to the sidewalk level of the Sixth Avenue entrance to Rockefeller Center. On the opening day about 8,000 persons paid admission to visit the new and greatly enlarged museum. Both permanent and temporary exhibits are shown. The museum is of the dynamic type and arranged so that the visitor may operate many of the machines and processes and see the fundamental principles demonstrated before his eyes. (Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, March.)

Congress,
Mar. 27

Continuing the consideration of bills on the consent calendar, the Senate passed the following: S.Res. 38 for the adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by the cooperative marketing associations; H.R. 6544 to conserve the water resources and to encourage reforestation of the watershed of Santa Barbara County, California, by the withdrawal of certain public lands, included within the Santa Barbara National Forest, from location and entry under the mining laws; S. 3167 to extend the provision of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to the Territory of Alaska. Upon the request of Senator Adams H.R. 10104 to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational-area purposes and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof, was passed over. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments S. 3784 to extend the benefits of the Adams act, the Purnellact, and the Capper-Ketcham act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes. (S.Rept. 1733). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment H.R. 9484 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as amended (H.Rept. 2268).

Machinery
Costs

"The latest available federal census of agriculture shows that the cost of farm machinery comprises a very small part of the total of farm operating expense," says J. E. Stanford in American Agriculturist (April). "This government report shows that the farmers' investment in implements and machinery represents less than 5 percent of the total value of fall farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements, machinery and livestock. Included in this report is the value of the many millions of automobiles and trucks owned by farmers. If automobiles and trucks were deducted, farm machinery probably would not comprise more than three and one-half percent of the farm investment, because three and one-half represents the investment in implements and machinery of the total value of all farm property at each census enumeration from 1850 to 1910. Later census reports show a higher figure, mainly because of the fact that automobiles and trucks have been included. The latest government figures show that farmers spend for all farm operating equipment less than 6 cents of each dollar of farm income. This figure includes implements, tractors, power-farming machinery, silos; barn, dairy and poultry equipment; vehicles, stump pullers, windmills, syrup mills, beekeeper supplies, etc...."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 108 5/8-110 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 106 5/8-108 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104; Chi. 102-107 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 105-105 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 1/8-48 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 61 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28; Chi. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ -173 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$2.65 per bushel crate in city markets; \$2 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins \$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 11.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.29 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 11.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.17 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 76

Section 1

March 31, 1936

SUGAR INSTITUTE DECISION In a unanimous decision which, it is said, will vitally affect the course of 2,000 trade associations, the Supreme Court held yesterday that the Sugar Institute, Inc., and its members through its "code of ethics" had violated the Sherman act, engaging in an unreasonable restraint of trade. The court, while agreeing that the sugar industry before the formation of its code was in a demoralized condition, declared, nevertheless, that the institute in limiting competition in prices had gone too far in its efforts to correct evils. (Press.)

OPPOSE PICK-UP SERVICE Assailing what they termed an effort by railroads to create a "transportation monopoly", eastern trucking interests moved yesterday to block a proposal of rail lines in the territory to establish free pick-up and delivery service. Before the Interstate Commerce Commission, their spokesman charged the service would be discriminatory, would be given at less than cost and would lead to "cutthroat competition". They condemned particularly the proposed allowance of 5 cents a 100 pounds to shippers and consignees performing their own pick-up or delivery service. This, they argued, would be, in effect, a rebate. (A.P.)

WESTERN DUST STORMS A Denver (Colo.) report by the Associated Press says frigid winds, sweeping from subzero areas in Montana and Wyoming, hurled storm clouds of dust over portions of four states yesterday and carried an unseasonal cold wave over the West. Snow followed the choking clouds of silt through the trough of the Rocky Mountains. Southern Colorado, Southwestern Kansas, New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle felt the effects of the duster. New Mexico, on the open south end of the mountain funnel, received the full force of the dust blast.

INDUSTRIAL COORDINATOR President Roosevelt last night reappointed Maj. George L. Berry coordinator for industrial cooperation, empowering him to continue his work in seeking greater avenues of employment for the nation's jobless. The appointment, effective April 1, permits Berry to carry on his work for another year. (U.P.)

March 31, 1936

Better Tractors "Everyone knows that tractors are better than they used to be, but it's interesting to have exact figures," says Country Home (April). "The New Jersey College of Agriculture compared 88 tractors in farm use back in 1920 with 50 tractors on fruit and vegetable farms in 1935. Fifteen years ago the tractors averaged \$1,064 in cost and six years in life, against \$927 in cost and ten years in life for modern outfits. (Estimates made by farmers themselves.) Depreciation and repairs costs alone were 70 cents for an hour of use in 1920, or 7 cents more than the entire cost of operating per hour in 1935. The cost in 1935 (63 cents) was as follows: gas, 21 cents; depreciation, 19 cents; repairs, 10 cents; oil, interest, greasing and housing, 13 cents. The modern tractors have more power, use more gas, but oil consumption has dropped to less than one-fifth of a quart an hour as against half a quart. All types of tractors were studied."

Delinting Cotton Seed P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, writing in American Agriculturist on methods of delinting cotton seed, says: "...Of the several methods studied by the writer, an improved method by the Tennessee station appears to be the best of those now in use... The seed are not covered by sulphuric acid but they are delinted by an application of only 1 part, by volume, of the concentrated commercial acid to 17 parts of the seed, or a little less than 1 gallon to 2 bushels, a saving of about 60 percent of the acid as compared with the old method. Acid considerably diluted with water is satisfactory. One part of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with 5 parts of water will treat effectively 60 parts, by volume, of cotton seed, delinting the seed in about five days. The cost by this method is only one-tenth as much as by the immersion method..."

Subsistence Forestry Homesteads "The New York State College of Forestry forecasts a new development in the handling of national, state and private forests," says an editorial in the Topeka Daily Capital (March 21). "It is called subsistence forestry homesteads. A special committee of the Society of American Foresters, which has investigated the possibilities in the development of this method of handling forest properties, recently made its report and recommends that the development of subsistence forestry homesteads be referred to the U.S. Forest Service for further expansion... Subsistence forestry homesteads have been established in England and in European countries with considerable success. The plan involves the establishment of a family or groups of families on a certain area of forested land or near forests where the head of the family may be employed part time on the forest and part time on his own farm. In certain seasons the homestead farmer would devote his entire time to the forest project and in other reasons to his own agricultural problems. This plan, of course, involves the payment of a small amount of money by the government or the private owner as the case may be, for the services of the homestead forester depend upon the amount of work he does on the forest. Some of the jobs would be logging, brush disposal, fire lookout service, fire fighting, control of insect damage, road and trail construction, game and fish management and reforestation."

Cornell Hen Records. "How many years of profitable laying is a good hen good for?" says Country Home (April). "Many poultrymen and researchers would like to know, for a 300-egger isn't such a good investment unless she remains alive. Cornell University has a hen now in her eighth year with seven good years behind her and still going strong. In seven years this industrious biddy has cackled over 1,401 eggs, an average of 200 a year. Thirty-three other birds of the same strain, 4 years old or over, also are hitting a fast clip, show no signs of letting down. Most hens, however, go into the pot at four or five years, their profitable egg-laying days being over; or else disease cuts them off, the mortality rate being as high as 50 percent in certain strains and flocks."

Interchangeable Tires for Farms "Pneumatic tires now may be used interchangeably among farm implements," says Successful Farming (April). "A leading tire manufacturers has just announced a new demountable rim and a simple, inexpensive method of changing from steel to rubber, using the original wheels. Implements on which the same tires may be used are the plow, corn sheller, cornhusker, shredder and trailer wagon. They take the 6.00 x 16 tire and demountable rim. The threshing machine, wagon, hay baler, ensilage harvester and the manure spreader can be operated on 7.50 x 18's. For the cultivator, lime sower, hay rake and hay loader, the 4.00 x 36 tire can be applied..."

U.S. Duck in Brazil A Rio de Janeiro report to the New York Times says that after having flown thousands of miles over seas, rivers and forests around and in North America, a wild duck was brought down by a hunter in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The duck had a leg band reading Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The band was delivered to the Sao Paulo Secretary of Agriculture.

Turnip Blight. ""Wresting a living from the soil is a task to test the courage of men and women," says an editorial in the Falmouth (Mass.) Enterprise (March 26). "Witness the experience of the Falmouth growers who last season brought acres of turnips to apparently money-making harvest. When the big, handsome turnips were cut open, acres of them were found black and rotten at the heart. A season's work and profit was lost. Growers didn't know the cause and didn't know the remedy...Now it appears that agricultural research has pointed the way to prevention. Cape Cod will be one of the experiment grounds this season for a method of soil treatment which appears to be the way to prevent this blight. Again the practical usefulness of the state agricultural colleges at Amherst and the county extension service is emphasized. Apparently the trouble comes from a lack of boron in the soil. The most convenient source of boron is borax...County Agent Tomlinson says that the damage was worse in 1935 than in any recent year. Experiments made in Canada and checked in Maine point to the absence of boron as our trouble,' comments Mr. Tomlinson. 'But we know that boron is extremely toxic. It will be easy to kill the crops by getting too much. We believe that 10 pounds of borax to the acre will be enough for the most deficient crop lands. We must experiment with this quantity and find out how to mix and apply it.' A year or more of experiment is ahead. But the loss and disappointment of the farmer is finding a hopeful answer..."

March 31, 1936

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $97\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - 103 ; Chi. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $105\frac{1}{2}$ - 106 ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $49\frac{1}{8}$ - $50\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{2}$ - $66\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $65\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{1}{2}$ - $61\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{7}{8}$ - $24\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - 28 ; Chi. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $27\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72 - 74 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55 - 66 ; No. 2, Minneap. 35 - 36 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 - 172 .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes brought \$2.18-\$2.75 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60¢-63¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-85¢ in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few markets. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.10-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15; Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1 and Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spdt cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.31 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $20\frac{1}{2}$ - 22 cents; Standards, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - 20 cents; Firsts, $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

